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MUSEUM OF THE ARTS.

THE numerous treasures of art obtained by the French, during their sanguinary irruptions into Italy, having given birth to a variety of works, which contribute not only to make them known to their countrymen, but even to other nations; we avail ourselves of the facilities thus offered, to assist in making them a little more common amongst our own countrymen;—and, whilst we trust that our outlines will be deemed interesting by our readers, we hope we shall serve the interests of the arts, and assist in bringing the treasures of Italy a little more within the reach of Englishmen. The works of Rubens are not uncommon; but, previously to giving a critique on the painting by the author of the work* from which we have copied the subject, we shall present our readers with a few general and historical remarks on the Flemish school.

Almost every circumstance in the situation of the Italian and Flemish schools appears to throw them in entire opposition to each other. The former, placed under a genial and resplendent sun, and surrounded by innumerable fragments of the monuments of ancient art, started from infancy in the midst of their splendid remains: the other, the offspring of a pale and cloudy sky, and never accustomed to behold objects unless through a veil of fog, was also destitute, from its situation, both of models and former examples. Thus the genial influence of the climate of Greece, and the frozen regions of that of Caledonia, have alike inspired the genius of Homer and of Ossian.

It should seem, at least, that each climate should produce, with respect to art, certain and natural results: correctness of design, executed at leisure, and, when unimpassioned, would seem, in propriety, to belong to phlegmatic countries, where freedom from passion gives time for calm study and thought; whilst the science, or at least the gift of colouring, ought to belong to the clime rendered resplendent by light and warmth. The contrary of this, however, seems, in reality, to have taken place: Raffaëlle, under an Italian sun, produced those charming ideal forms, wherein ancient beauty is embellished by actual life; whilst Albert Durer, and Porbus, designers of figures both cold, poor, destitute of fictive beauties, and possessing little other merit than truth, or rather that of resemblance to their models, produced a colouring as brilliant as the sun. Let others seek the *wherefore* of this order of circumstances; the discussion will be both useless and vague; the facts and the objects alone are useful and true.

Leo X, in Italy, and Francis I, in

* Manuel du Museum Française.

France, rouzed the arts from the lethargy in which they so long had been immersed; and Charles XV, emulating their example, called them into his dominions; already had commerce invited their elements into the low countries, and, tempted by riches, invited by leisure, and encouraged by excess of population, they were not tardy in obeying the call.

The two schools started from the same goal, followed different routes, and arrived at the same mark; leaving little else to different tastes, than the choice of the different walks in which they had trod, and only affording amateurs an opportunity of disputing with respect to their works, and to the precedence of each.—Van Eyck, says John of Bruges, painted first in oil, about the end of the year 1300, and his pictures are the most ancient monuments of painting in this line. The early manner of Raffaëlle is imitated from him; and a specimen of it in the Museum Française is finished in a respectable style: the head of the Virgin is beautiful, full of grace, and natural; that of St. John is characteristic; and the eternal Father is majestic, in spite of the papal tiara with which he is crowned, and his gold bordered crimson velvet dress.

The early attempts of Albert Durer, a contemporary of Raffaëlle, prove that he had no knowledge of the compositions of the latter; nothing of the beautiful and ideal antique being found in the thoughts of the Flemish painter. He painted what he saw, without selection, and without any other model than nature as she fell under his eyes;—a Christ on the cross was merely an uncloathed figure—a Magdalen, the first pretty girl he found: their dress was the costume of his time, and in his pictures we behold, on the same ground, St. John, Charlemagne, and St. Louis, ranged on each side of the cross, with a Magdalen in muslin. However, all are well painted; the skin is animated, and the draperies are almost real: genius is absent, but talent is every where; and, in many instances, the studies of the head are highly characterised. It would appear, that, previously to Rubens, the Flemish only regarded painting as a copy which is good in proportion as it is exact; they copied nature as we would copy a picture; whatever the faults or defects of the original, they are not at all imputable to the copier, and his task is complete when he has given an exact representation of his original.

This spirit of imitation appears to have pervaded every artist of the Flemish school: hence Ruysdael, Vandevelde, Paul Poter, paint not landscapes in the style of Carracci and Dominichini; they formed not beautiful sites whereon to display their art; they never supposed nature, they merely beheld her, and transferred her to their canvas as they found her; a cottage, with a bush, were sufficient in the eyes of Ruysdael for the basis of his piece.

When Wouvermans painted a battle, he thought not of those of Raffaëlle or Giulio Romano; he merely painted his combatants as he saw them; he covered them with such armour and dress as they usually wore; and represented them dying, without a sprinkling of poetry.—Vandermühle made portraits of battles; he painted the military history of Louis XIV in good prose, though not wholly destitute of verse. The pictures of the Flemings were naratives, but not poems: the Italians sung their histories, whereas the Flemings merely related them: the Italians possessed design, and painted with the eyes of the imagination; the Flemings both designed and painted with those of the body. Art, in Italy, seemed desirous of representing either what had never

existed, or, at any rate, what no longer existed; but, in Flanders, she was unwilling to give what ought to exist, she merely gives us what we see. The Italians have neglected, or disdained one kind, whilst the Flemings merely availed themselves of it: the former painted animals, but they did not ennoble them, as the ancients had done in bas-relief, and possibly in painting; whilst the Flemings painted such as they saw every day; hence they produced portraits of a cow, a bull, or a ram, without adding any thing of the beautiful ideal to their form—their shepherds were neat-herds, their shepherdesses, milk-women; but all were represented with truth, and with a grateful touch.

Teniers painted the history of his neighbourhood as he saw it, whether at home or abroad: his men were peasants, short, plump, and bearded; his women were round and portly; and the scene was the village-green, at the door of the neighbouring ale-house.

Such was the state of the Flemish school till the appearance of Rubens; the Flemings seeming isolated from other nations, and only wishing to paint their own country, and for their country alone.

Having brought our history of the Flemish school to the time of Rubens, the author of the painting from whence we have copied our present outline, we shall conclude for the present, and terminate it in our next. The following is the French editor's account of the painting:—

THE LAST SUPPER.

The talents of Rubens seemed much better adapted for the production of allegorical, than historical, subjects, because unless poetry occupy his chief attention, his genius instantly becomes cold; he is only the artist in detail, and that merely, in many instances, in what depends more on skill than on genius. All the heads in this picture are admirable with respect to character, and they have moreover a great diversity in their form, without losing the generic character of their nation; the colouring however is not good, though bold. The disposition is not noble though sufficiently picturesque, but the groupe is too much crowded, each character pressing too closely around Christ; and the position of their heads informs us not, where their bodies are placed. The figure of Judas in the foreground savours too much of the artist; his habiliments are well finished with respect to the disposition and arrangement of the folds; but the finishing is so soft that they appear spongy. The head of Christ is not without unction; but it is destitute of divinity; the effect of the light, which forms the principal excellence of a night scene, and which, in a subject like the present, ought to possess something glorious and resplendent, is dull and feeble, as that of an ill-trimmed lamp;—in spite of the faint traces of architecture to be discerned in the scene, the whole together is destitute of that degree of grandeur and majesty, which ought to decorate religious subjects, the very circumstances in which they ought to make up for their necessary want of poetry and romance. If the mystic subject of the LAST SUPPER was not well known, and regarded with veneration, we should not be tempted on the first look at this picture to take it for the representation of a supernatural fact; it being too much on a level with nature, and that even common life;—we have nothing in it above nature, and the artist consequently has no way ennobled himself.

The colouring, in general, reminds us more of the Italian than of the Flemish school, and the solidity and hardness of the colouring materials destroys their transparency. Rubens, who appears anxious to excel in all

the styles of composition, seems not less desirous of imitating all modes of colouring; hence he loses himself whenever he quits his own. The colouring alone of the picture under consideration shews him desirous of emulating the Italians; of becoming something more than himself, and the failure of his attempt affords another proof how difficult it is to succeed out of our proper sphere. He had a *manner* of his own, though this is scarcely a fair example of it; and when in it, his best plan would surely be to remain, because the instant he disregards it, he ceases to become himself, and what is worse he becomes not what he wishes. This picture is a full proof of the position; it possesses nothing of the Flemish school, nothing of the usual *manner* of Rubens; it will neither be acknowledged by his countrymen, nor will it be adopted by the Italians.

It is, however, proper before we conclude these scrupulous and severe remarks to observe, that they refer to a great master: — this picture alone would be sufficient to immortalize its author, even were he previously unknown.

ANALYSES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I. Travels through Italy, *in the Years* 1804 *and* 1805. *By* Augustus von Kotzebue. 4 *vols.* 12*mo.* 20*s. boards.* 1806. Phillips.

OUR opinion of the utility and amusement to be derived from well-written books of this kind, has so frequently been given, that we shall proceed to a few extracts from the one under consideration;—premising, that the numerous heads contained in it, and the multiplicity of subjects whereon the author has given his opinions, preclude us from laying them before our readers; as they alone would occupy all the room which we could, with propriety, allot to our account of the work.

The style of the author, as he observes in the first section of his work, is well known to all, who have perused his travels to Paris and Siberia. "I travel," says he, "neither as a literary man, nor as an amateur and connoisseur of the fine arts; but merely as a human being, following the dictates of my own feelings and inclinations. In my narrative I mean not to study my periods, or my expressions; but consider my reader as a friendly fellow-traveller, with whom I roll through towns and villages, or perhaps sometimes lose myself in an agreeable or romantic footpath." Such are the author's professions; and he has drawn an accurate portrait of his work. He is every where at ease, generally facetious, always amusing; and though his opinions seem to flow with carelessness, they will be found, if observed with a little attention, to be sagacious and shrewd. The work is pleasing throughout, but we could have excused some of his remarks on the Roman Catholic superstitions, which though in themselves indefensible, when they fall under his notice, too often lead him to betray a disrespect for better things. Such blemishes are less frequent here than in his Journey to Paris, but they are at any time best omitted. And so far as refers to the present translation, we possibly may not err, in throwing some little blame on the translator; it being fully in his power to remedy the evil. We might add too, that a disposition to sensuality is a little too apparent, Kotzebue, seeming on

the main, to applaud good eating at all opportunities; and not to omit allusions to sensualities of another kind, which certainly are no great advantage to any work, where delicacy and good morals ought always, at least, to be apparent, and properly supported: we would however be fully understood, that these blemishes are much less apparent in this than in his other travels.

The author commences with a few desultory considerations partly in reference to his work and partly to his journey. His first section considers the travelling propensity so common at present amongst most nations. This is followed by an account, and a few anecdotes of the emperor Alexander, whose amiable character places him far above the generality of his brethren of the day. An account of the abolition of vassalage in Eastland and Livonia is followed by a description of the Veipus lake in Russia, during a tremendous storm. At the latter place he may be said to commence his travels, from whence he proceeds to Dorpat, and afterwards to Riga, where he stops to describe an aeronautic expedition performed by Robertson, whose name is well known in the north for such excursions. The author next gives a connected account of posting from Petersburg to Naples, and having thus as it were removed all obstacles to quiet travelling, he seats himself at ease in his carriage, and endeavours, as he has warned us in the beginning, to relate his adventures and opinions with all the familiarity and jocoseness of an old and agreeable friend. His route from Riga was towards Italy by way of Berlin, Leipzig, Nuremberg, Augsburg, Inspruck, and the Tyrol, where he stops to give us an account of the Tyrolese goat-hunters, which may probably be deemed more interesting at this moment; from the circumstance of their being said to have killed the late Lord Nelson: their arduous employment not only requiring hardiness and dexterity, but also great expertness as marksmen. Our author enters Italy by way of Verona, Florence, and Bologna, where he stops to describe the perilous aerial excursion of Zambeccari, and then proceeds towards Rome, where he remains not long, and sets off by way of Gæta for Naples. A short account of the scenes to be found in it, terminates the first volume.

The second and part of the third are entirely occupied by his remarks on this town and neighbourhood; the principal heads of which are: Mount Vesuvius, Portici, a ride to Baia, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Museum at Portici, Herculaneum manuscripts, Virgil's tomb, the drama, living artists and collectors at Naples, the catacombs, works of art, the royal library; and observations on the manners of the Neapolitans conclude the volume.

The third, as we just now said, continues the account of the city of Naples, the heads of which are: the revolution there, manuscripts at the royal library, and a variety of detached observations on the manners and internal circumstances of the Neapolitans. Our author on finishing these, returns by way of the Pontine marshes, which stop him a little while, to Rome; and the remainder of the volume is occupied with an account of this mother of fine arts, and formerly ruler of the world. The more interesting sectional heads are: gallery of artists now resident at Rome, which will be read with interest because the author to appearance, speaks freely of their performances; St. Peter's church; the palace, library, and museum of the Vatican; the Academy of fine arts; the villas Pamphili and Albani, Medicis and Lodovici; the palaces Corsini and Barberini; St. Peter in Carcere;—the churches, the obelisks, Monte Cavallo, the picture

gallery of Doria, the chambers of the dead, and an excursion to Tivoli, form the remaining subjects of this volume.

The fourth, which concludes the work, finishes the account of Rome and its treasures of art, and brings our traveller through the Tyrol by way of Vienna to Berlin, where he concludes his peregrinations with a comparison betwixt Italy and Russia, giving the preference, under present circumstances, decidedly to the latter. The sectional heads contained in this volume refer to the works of art in Rome, the manners and customs of its inhabitants, and the various towns in the route between it and Berlin; but they are in every instance so numerous, that we think it best to present our readers with a few extracts, as specimens of the author's manner of treating the multiplied subjects which fall under his observations: and we are fully persuaded that the volume will be read with avidity by every person who possesses a desire for novelty and facetiousness, together with a relish for spirited and often new remarks on the works of art, so numerously scattered in the author's path.

Our first extract relates to the emperor Alexander.

"Alexander also—(I do not mean the wonderful traveller of old, who traversed the whole known world in an immense company, and afterwards wanted to build a bridge upwards to the moon; I mean the benignant genius of Russia, to whom, if the inhabitants of the moon knew him, they would willingly make a bridge downwards)—Alexander also travelled, this year, through his German provinces: not indeed, like me, to pluck flowers; but, as he well might, to gather fruits which were beginning to ripen in the sunshine of his goodness. I will not call it mere attachment, but the warmth of passion, which is felt in Eastland and Livonia towards this benevolent sovereign. I relate nothing but what I myself saw. Every eye sparkles, every countenance is unclouded, every tongue is loosed, on the bare mention of his name. He was only a few days in Revel, and yet tears of regret were shed on his departure; and if any thing could still more strongly testify the feeling that glowed in every breast, it was the proposition of the good procurator-general Von Kiesemann, and the unbounded applause with which it was received and carried, "that the anniversary of Alexander's entrance into that town should be celebrated by a public dinner for the poor." These are the genuine honours which the heart alone can confer upon princes. Let Alexander's quiet, beneficent, journey through these provinces be compared with the triumphant procession of *many a disturber of the world*, whose *insolence* and *haughtiness* are excelled by nothing but the *flattery* of a *slavish* and *abject* people. Let the *favourite of Fortune* continue to erect his triumphal arches and pyramids: the poor and distressed who find relief from the bounty of Alexander, will bless with cheerful hearts *him who rules by love*, for ages after those monuments will have crumbled into dust.

"Happily for me, besides the delightful Love-feast thus established in Revel, there remain an hundred other facts to relate: for my bare character of him in words might draw on me the suspicion of flattery; from my having had personal intercourse with him, and being (in common with the multitude of others, both high and low, who enjoy the same honour) charmed by his condescension. After this confession, I may own that I cannot speak of him with coolness; and, on the other hand, no one shall misinterpret my warmth. If Alexander would procure himself the highest gratification, he should, as the Oriental princes did formerly, mix in disguise with his people: what moments would then await him! Blessed be the mother who bore him: blessed also be the great man, once his instructor, now his friend, who sowed such seeds in such a soil! it will be guessed that I am speaking of La Harpe.

"In order to hasten some hours earlier into the arms of his parent, Alexander left his retinue, and threw himself into the light and half-covered carriage of his field-marshal. I saw him arrive thus at Jewe like a common traveller, and unaccompanied by any extraordinary at-

tendance except the love of his people. In the same manner, after a short stay, and notwithstanding the near approach of night, he resumed his journey through desert woods, with the soothing consciousness that public affection would sufficiently protect his useful life. One of his postilions, who by an accident broke his leg, he provided for with humane and even paternal tenderness. He did not depart from the spot till the surgeon, who lived at a distance, arrived, and the sufferer was placed properly under his care. That he gave him the requisite pecuniary relief, was little from an emperor; but that, not confining himself to this, he continued as long as was necessary his *personal* assistance (which the great universally think themselves privileged to dispense with), is an admirable feature in the character of a ruler over thirty millions of men."

The account of the Herculaneum manuscripts, and of the mode adopted for unrolling them, &c. will we think excite some interest in the literary world: we wish scientific men would set their wits to work towards facilitating that desirable purpose.

"The most remarkable objects in the museum at Portici, are the manuscripts found in two chambers of a house at Herculaneum. Though they have been so frequently described, they must be seen to furnish a correct idea of them. They resemble cudgels reduced to the state of a cinder, and in part petrified; are black and chesnut brown; lie in many glass cases; and unfortunately are so decayed, that under every one of them a quantity of dust and crumbs is to be perceived. Being rolled up together in the manner of the ancients, and perhaps also gradually damaged by the moisture penetrating through the ashes, it appears almost impracticable ever to decypher a syllable of them. But for the industry and talent of man nothing is impossible, and his curiosity impels him to the most ingenious inventions.

"The machine by which the manuscripts are unrolled, is of such a nature that I despair of describing it clearly. It resembles, yet only in the exterior, a bookbinder's frame on which he usually sews his books. The manuscript rests on some cotton in the bow of two ribbands; with one end fastened above in cords, exactly like the curtain of a theatre. Goldbeater's-skin is then laid on with the white of an egg in very small stripes, by means of a pencil, in order to give something to hold by. To this skin silk threads are fastened; which, together with the ribband, wind above round the peg, in the same manner as the string of a violin. When the workman has, with the skin, laid hold of however small a part of the manuscript, and, by means of a sharp pencil, has loosened the first leaf as much as possible, he turns the peg with the greatest precaution, and is happy if he succeeds so far as to unroll a quarter of an inch: upon which he begins the operation afresh. It must not, however, be imagined that this quarter of an inch, which was undone with such infinite difficulty, remains a connected whole. Not at all: it rather resembles a piece of tinder that is full of holes.

"After the workman has gained thus much of the flimsy leaf, he carries it, with his breath held in, to a table, and gives it to the copyists. These men must be very expert in distinguishing the letters. Their task is not only transcribing, but drawing: for they copy the whole leaf, with all its vacancies, in the carefullest manner; after which a man of learning tries to supply the parts that are wanting. These supplements are, of course, very arbitrary. There is scarcely a line in which some letters or words are not wanting; often whole lines, or whole periods, must be filled up. What a wide field for conjecture! What is thus supplied is written in red ink, between the black; we may therefore instantly perceive at first sight, how much belongs to the original, and how much has been added. It is said, that the manuscripts are also to be printed: in that case, I anticipate how the linguists of Europe will employ themselves in cavilling, each in his way, at the supplies which have been thus made, or substituting others in their room.

"The endless trouble which the whole must occasion, may be conceived. It was some time ago nearly laid aside, as every thing else is here; but the Prince of Wales has taken it upon himself, and defrays the expences without giving offence to the royal sportsman of Naples.

Eleven young persons unfold the manuscripts, two others copy them, and a meritorious and zealous Englishman, named Hayter, has the direction of the whole. He assured me that the persons employed began to work with greater skill and expedition than some years ago. He by no means despairs of decyphering all the six hundred manuscripts still extant; and does not doubt of finding a Menander and an Ennius, as he flatters himself with having already found a Polybius, in his work. The very day before I visited the museum, he had discovered an unknown author, named Kolotes*.

"His business requires a philosophical temper. As the name of the author is always put on the last page, he cannot know whose work it is till that leaf is unrolled. Seven Latin authors have fallen into Mr. Hayter's hands; but, unfortunately, all in such a state that it was not possible to open them whole. He complained the more of this, as there appeared to be amongst them a work of Livy's; at least, it was certainly an historical work written in his style, and began with a speech, in which much was said of a family of Acilius. Unfortunately, no more could be made of it. Mr. Hayter lamented that the first person to whom the manuscripts had been entrusted (a Spaniard, named Albuquerque) had thrown them altogether; for he himself thought that they might have been of various merit in the different chambers in which they were placed.

"At present five writers have been discovered: Philodemus, of whom the most works have been found, and among others a treatise on the vices which border on virtues—certainly a very copious subject, if it has been discussed with ability; Epicurus; Phædrus; Demetrius Phalereus; and now Kolotes. Mr. Hayter is not perfectly satisfied with finding nothing but philosophical works; yet, he says, that even in these many historical notices yet unknown are interspersed. There is, for example, a treatise on anger, containing an instance in which Bacchus punished Cadmus for indulging that passion; a circumstance of which we were never before informed. All travellers interested for the sciences, will catch (as I did) with eagerness every word from the mouth of the meritorious Hayter, and join with me in wishing him health. He is fully possessed of every other requisite qualification.

"In a fresh conversation with Mr. Hayter, I have learned that the manuscript of Kolotes lately found contains a refutation of Plato's treatise on friendship. Mr. Hayter has also traced the name of Kolotes in Plutarch; who has written against him, as he has against Plato. Thus it was the same with the ancient philosophers as with those of our times.

"A new and important discovery has been made within these few days. The writings of Epicurus have hitherto been found only in detached parts, but now they have been met with all together. This manuscript is in the best state of preservation, and Hayter will now be able to rectify his own former supplements by the original. It must be extremely interesting for an intelligent man, to be able to ascertain in such a case whether he has properly supplied the sense.—A hundred and thirty manuscripts are either actually unrolled, or unrolling."

The account of the gallery of living artists now resident at Rome will undoubtedly be regarded with interest, and we regret our inability to give our readers a complete view of its contents from their length and number; we shall however present the sketch of Canova and his works, as being in our opinion highly interesting to the lovers of art. The author's apparent freedom of speech makes his descriptions more lively; and, if the foreign journals say true, has subjected him to the indignation of the emperor of the French: indeed the remarks on him and his pursuits must naturally feel galling to a mind overheated with success, and acknowledging no law but its own will.

"This gallery of artists shall be closed with the inimitable Canova. In mentioning him I pronounce the name of the greatest sculptor that has existed since the days of Phidias. I am aware that connoisseurs will sneer at this opinion;

* Κωλωτος.

I am aware that it has become the fashion at Rome to decry Canova, and to say that he is deficient in energy, and dares not venture upon great subjects; that his figures are not always perfectly correct, that he has no taste for bas-reliefs, and other ridiculous objections which one repeats after the other, and which have only been invented as a wretched consolation by those envious of Canova's extended fame. The manufacturers of just proportions despair of rivalling the poetic artist, shrug their shoulders, at first breathe forth their calumnies in whispers, and at length repeat them aloud. They have a patron of high rank, whose plain physiognomy they have, perhaps, improved in plaister, who joins the cry; or they pay their court to some handsome female, who possesses influence in the world of fashion. Their object is then accomplished, and the great truth is discovered, that Canova will never attain to the highest point of perfection in his art. But why has he extended his fame over all Europe? and why is he so presumptuous as still to live? Does he not know that a person must be dead, to be forgiven for talents which operated powerfully on his cotemporaries? Does he not know that dull formal merit is by some valued much more highly than genius, because they know no other method of ridding themselves of the oppressive burthen of esteem? They are so fond of sacrificing to their own idols, only because the want of public approbation keeps the latter more humble, and renders them more grateful to the few who persuade them that they likewise are great men. Some, besides, think to acquire importance by differing in opinion from many thousands of men possessing talents and taste. He who finds so much to blame in that which all praise, with which all are fascinated, must be a consummate connoisseur. But I have dwelt much too long on these ridiculous creatures; let me return to the admirable Canova, who inherited the chisel of Phidias, which he entwined with the ever-verdant laurels of poesy, and around which, while he works, the Graces incessantly sport. I shall not wait till he is no more before I acknowledge that his performances have ravished, have enchanted me. But where shall I begin? His workshop is the richest in Rome, and this very fecundity is made a new subject of detraction. 1. Psyche affectionately reclining against Cupid. Were it possible that love should once disappear from the earth, that lust only should be left behind, and cheerless posterity should be obliged to inquire, "What then was love?" let but a youth and a maiden be placed before this group; with dewy eyes and smiling solicitude their looks will be fixed upon it, their arms will involuntarily open; without desire the youth will press the maid to his bosom, and love will again be born. 2. Hebe. An angel! a maid from the world of spirits! a delicate, supernatural being, who, like the zephyr of spring, hovers around thee. Some have found fault with the marble clouds under her feet, but these I never saw at all. The gold cord with which the light garment is fastened round the virgin's waist, has likewise been criticised, and perhaps not unjustly. This was the only object which drew me down to earth: when I saw the cord, I could have clasped the maiden in my arms. Hebe, as well as Cupid and Psyche, was the property of an opulent Englishman (according to Canova's account), and had already arrived in England, when the Empress of the French sent to Canova for some of his workmanship. He had nothing finished, and he feared that for years he should not be able to comply with the Empress's desire. He therefore sent a letter to the Englishman, requesting him to return the two statues on the repayment of the purchase-money. The proud Briton refused the money, but sent back the statues, on the condition that the artist, when he had more leisure, should execute for him some other work in their stead. I am pleased to find that the Englishman was sensible of the merit of Canova's productions. 3. Hercules throwing Antæus into the sea; a colossal group, which is boldly imagined, and produces a powerful effect. Antæus in despair is still clinging to the lion's skin. Here the critics again exclaim: "Hercules exerts too much strength; half of it would be enough to rid himself of his feeble antagonist"—Poor Canova can never please these whimsical gentry; sometimes he has too much strength, and sometimes too little. 4. Palamedes, his latest per-

formance, executed in marble. A finished piece in every respect. 5. The monument of the Archduchess Christina. I congratulate the imperial metropolis on this noble and in its kind unique work of art, which it will soon have within its walls. It is to be wished that it may only be placed to advantage. I am unable to judge of the effect of the whole, as I have only seen the figures singly; but I prophesy that it will be great. On the upper step of the open tomb on the left stands Virtue, holding the urn, encircled with garlands; whose extremities hanging down in a picturesque manner, are supported by two beautiful female figures. A few steps lower stands an old man conducted by Benevolence. On the right, the genius of the husband supports himself upon a lion, to obtain strength to endure his anguish. Another hovering genius holds a portrait of the deceased. Perhaps the whole is rather too far-fetched, and not sufficiently simple; but the execution is inimitable. The only thing which will certainly injure the group is the archducal arms; by which, rank, which is here quite unnecessary, is associated with virtue and benevolence. Such, likewise, was the sentiment of the artist himself, but such were the express orders he received. 6. Bonaparte, of colossal dimensions (bespoken) as Mars, quite naked, excepting the military mantle thrown negligently over one shoulder. In his right hand he carries a little Victory blowing a trumpet. It is worthy of remark, that the artist had, at first, turned Victory with her face towards the hero, so that she almost resembled a little bird that had tamely flown upon his hand. But, whether it appeared unbecoming that the hero should hear his own victories proclaimed, or it might thence have been concluded that his conquests were at an end, Victory is now turned the contrary way, announcing to the world her darling's greatness, and flying eagerly forward to new triumphs. Resemblance must not be looked for in this colossal head. The Emperor of the French is so short in stature, and the features of his face are so compressed, that whoever has once seen him will scarcely recognise him in this mass.—The object, it is true, was, to leave a great, though an illusive idea to posterity. Such was likewise the practice of the ancients. Pliny relates, that the temple of the Muses at Rome was highly celebrated for the numerous statues of men of letters. Among the rest, it contained a colossal Ætius Plautius. The original was remarkably low in stature. Fortune has even on this occasion been favourable to her darling, for she has furnished for this statue a perfect block of Carrara marble, which can seldom be procured of this magnitude without blemish. 7. A ridiculous contrast to the preceding is formed by a statue of the King of Naples, likewise of colossal size, in a helmet and martial habit. It is impossible to see his good-natured face in this disguise without a smile. 8. The Princess Borghese, reclined, all but perfectly naked, on a couch, with an apple in her hand. If this figure be not too decent, it is, however, in the antique taste; but I must confess, that if I had the honour of being the husband of the Princess, I would not thus expose my naked wife for a shew. 9. The mother of the French Emperor, as a sitting Agrippina, with her arm negligently thrown over that of her chair. The attitude and drapery are masterly. 10. A Venus modestly covering herself with a light robe. It may be said, that the artist has, to a certain degree, imitated the position of the Medicean Venus; but I think his performance in this respect far superior to the latter, for this Venus cannot be charged with that confoundedly stiff position of the arms which the other appears to have learned of a dancing-master. I now come to the bas-reliefs, for which the artist is said to have no talent, but in which he appears to me to be still greater than in his statues. The first that I shall mention is the Raving Hercules, a powerfully impressive master-piece. Hercules, in his insanity, mistaking his own children for those of his enemy, aims an arrow at his wife. The aged father, with feeble strength, endeavours to stay his murderous arm. His wife, standing at a distance, with a most affectionate look, presents her bosom, and only seeks to protect with her body her youngest infant in her arms. Another child at her feet, conceals himself in her garment. A third lies dead before her. A fourth has taken refuge behind a blazing altar, where it kneels and holds both its little hands to its ears. How true! how natural!

A daughter kneels with uplifted hands before her father; a little naked boy firmly grasps his leg, and seems to be imploring mercy for his mother. Others, with arrows in their breast, lie lifeless around. The whole is a heart-rending performance. The mind of the spectator is occupied with the subject long after he has quitted it. The idea perpetually recurs; "How wretched must he be when he awakes from his madness!" 2. Alfieri's monument. The idea is rather stale. A portrait, a lyre, a genius of tragedy, a weeping Italy, have all been employed a hundred times on similar occasions. The same observation will apply to, 3, the monument of Volpato, a friend of Canova. It is, indeed, extremely difficult always to appear new on such subjects. The best poet can scarcely produce a good elegy. The execution is worthy of Canova. 4. Venus descending to the lifeless Adonis. Here Canova is again the poet of profound sensibility. Venus is accompanied by all her Cupids, and all these lovely children weep so charmingly! 5. Socrates defending Alcibiades in battle, a bas-relief, which obtained Canova a prize from the academy. 6. Socrates in prison. He has just taken leave of his disconsolate family, and accompanies them to the door, where he finds the philosophers who had come to hear him for the last time. The composition is exceedingly ingenious. 7. Socrates drinking the bowl of poison. The expression in the heads of the surrounding philosophers is as true as it is various. 8. Socrates before his judges pleased me the least of any. 9. A young and lovely woman with a child on her arm. She is giving a boy bread for an aged beggar who stands behind him. A charming and affecting group. 10. Achilles killing Priam at the altar. To see a helpless old man so cruelly murdered does too much violence to my feelings, even when represented by the masterly hand of Canova. Were Achilles mad, like Hercules, in that case compassion for his misfortune would pacify the revolted feelings; but, as it is, we quickly turn away from such a vile abuse of power. Besides the above, the artist has half a dozen other bas-reliefs, of which I have but a confused recollection, because they made a less profound impression on my mind. It were to be wished, that some opulent man would conceive the happy idea of having them all executed in marble: they would form a gallery truly inimitable, particularly as Canova possesses the secret of converting marble into living flesh, by means of a varnish or infusion, whose presence is not in the least suspected. Let this suffice concerning the great man of whom posterity will be proud. Were he desirous of obtaining the applause of his cotemporaries, I could give him a piece of advice how to attain that aim very soon. He need but privately to execute a couple of new works, and as privately bury them in the baths of Caracalla, or the villa of Adrian, and then cause them to be discovered as if by accident; he would then witness such exultation as would afford him much diversion. "A Phidias!" would be the exclamation; "a genuine antique! What modern artist can presume to rival this?" Instead of his merits being decried as at present, he would then enjoy the pleasure of hearing new talents ascribed to him in addition to those which he possesses. It is, however, doubtful whether this would be doing him a service, for he is a very modest and a very amiable man."

We shall finish our extracts with one from the fourth volume, which proves, that a custom prevalent in London is not unknown in other parts of the world, with a little variation:—

"The eve of the Epiphany is celebrated by the Roman people with as much festivity as Christmas eve in Upper Saxony. All the fruit and pastry-cooks' shops are splendidly decorated: and are provided with a kind of hobgoblin; which is in some a figure with an ugly mask and fiery eyes, and in others a person disguised in the same manner, who plays all kinds of tricks. To this extraordinary but universal custom, the origin of which I should like to know, belong stockings filled with oranges and other fruits. These stuffed stockings are seen suspended every where, and sometimes letters are fastened to them with pins. Lovers present to the objects of their attachment stockings of this kind, which do not even appear to be new. In large shops they go to a still greater expence. You there see puppets,

of the size of children twelve years old, which are seated or standing, and apparently conversing: each has a stocking stuffed with fruits hanging at its side. The confectioners vie with those of Berlin in the exhibition of their art, and often surpass them, especially in the choice of the subject. The former generally content themselves with low scenes: but here I observed the conflagration of Troy, the death of Mark Anthony, the discovery of America; in a word, nothing but dignified subjects, which usually occupy a space ten or twelve paces in length, and two in breadth, the theatre of which is not rarely painted, decorated, and illuminated with the utmost elegance:—the small figures being ingeniously grouped, and in general executed with great correctness, at least as far as regards the effect. It may easily be conceived what a crowd of joyous spectators surround these shops. Nevertheless, people of rank, regardless of the convenience of the people, drive their carriages in long rows through the streets, crammed as full of people as the stockings of oranges, and even stop before the shops, so as to produce a pressure that is really dangerous. I must acknowledge that I have myself been guilty of the same impropriety; but, were I governor of Rome, I would certainly not suffer it. A native of the north, who is accustomed to perpetual winds, is struck on this and various other occasions with the many thousand lamps, burning without any cover in the streets, and which are yet never extinguished by the wind."

We acknowledge ourselves to have experienced much pleasure from perusing this lively work, and abating some little freedom of expression on certain subjects, understood by all, we give it our entire approbation: we wish this had been otherwise, that we might give it without limitation. Another edition, which most probably will appear, will give opportunity for desirable curtailments, and if judiciously made will certainly much improve the work. I.

II. MEMOIRS OF CHARLES LEE LEWES: *containing Anecdotes, historical and biographical, of the English and Scottish Stages, during a period of forty years. Written by himself.* 4 *vols.* 12*mo.* 18*s.* 6*d. bds.* Phillips.

WHEN the lives of great and shining characters are written with liveliness, with propriety, and with a due regard to morality, when vice is stigmatised with its true colours, and virtue properly supported; they are undoubtedly the most instructive and entertaining of any other species of composition; and consequently great and deserved favourite of all classes of readers; but when, if not ill written, debauchery, dissipation, and insignificance, we cannot, as the fashion of the times is, use softer words, are glossed over, rendered palatable, and magnified into importance; whatever merit there may be due to the former, we are convinced that the latter will not be countenanced by grave men. We do not mean to accuse the work under consideration of fine writing, nor can we on the most candid examination charge it with due attention to decorum in other respects:—a great painter may degrade himself, at any rate he will be hard put to it to ennoble his talents, on a bad subject; and a biographer, whose best studies are to be drawn from players, may shew his skill, but we are afraid he can never ennoble his sketches in the eyes of men unacquainted with the finer touches and tricks of art.

As our outset will not be charged with being too favourable to works of this kind, and not in particular to the work under consideration; and lest we should be said to condemn the memoirs of the contemporaries of Mr. Lee Lewes, his own being some way or other unaccountably omitted; we will endeavour to present our readers with an extract or two, which though not the most witty, at any rate are tolerably respectable as to incident; we hope we shall not therefore be thought wholly

to detract, or entirely to deny, the respectability of the work. Sorry we are to behold such anecdotes of former and living players, and still more shall we blush for the credit of the stage, that mirror by which our morals are to be so beautifully illuminated and improved, that sage preceptress which is daily cried up by our *petit maitres* and *love-sick* girls for the wise lessons it holds forth, and for the pleasing views of morality and improvement which it inculcates; sorry we are indeed for the credit of this chaste preceptress and her underlings, male and female, if no one can be found to repel such charges as these memoirs present us, in almost every page. True it is, that the initiated alone are commonly behind the scenes, though it would be still more fortunate for our youth were the dissoluteness, which, if we may credit these memoirs, is generally to be found there, always behind the curtain, and that the lobby and its frequenters were transferred from behind the boxes to the former situation. In a certain theatre, where manners most dignified must undoubtedly preside, if we may judge from appearances it is actually the case; and if so, we know nothing but from casual inspection, the great appear to have judged more wisely than the little: they have for once proved their sense by placing circumstances of a similar tendency behind the scenes,—in the cage of unclean birds. We hope that ere long, and to the credit of Englishmen, all such cages of foul birds will be cleansed, and their place no more suffered to remain in this enlightened country.

Our extract concerns two sorts of characters, the one the most insignificant and useless on earth; the other the boldest, most thoughtless, and useful of any, of which at present their country can boast. We were forcibly struck with a remark of George Alexander Stevens in his lecture on heads, on the subject in question, "instead of giving away our money to see a man standing on one leg, let us give it to those who have got none to stand on:" for shame, Englishmen! will you permit money to be given in loads to these impertinent useless squalinis and caper cutters, whilst the men to whose valour you owe your ease, are begging through the streets!

"LE GRAND PITROT. The following instance of folly, insolence, and arrogance, in that celebrated dancer, Le Grand Pitrot, well known throughout all Europe for his superior professional excellence, will be another striking instance to the many which I could relate, of the presumptuous self-sufficiency of these foreign capereis.

"This consequential prince of all the skipping, capering tribe, had the august appellation of *le grand* tacked to his parental name. The pride, obstinacy, and merit of this performer became proverbial at all the courts of Europe, and he took particular care to mark his own character. At Vienna, he chose to appear only in the last act of a ballet. On the Emperor's desiring that he should make his entrée at the end of the first act, he answered the officer, "that men of talent never made themselves too cheap." The monarch instantly left the opera, and the whole court followed his example. Pitrot, on being informed of this, stepped forward, and in the face of the whole remaining audience, thus addressed the dancers: Mes enfans, nous dansons pour nous-mêmes, et non pas pour l'Empéreur." And it is said, that in his life he never danced so well. However strange it may appear, the Emperor forgave the insult; and when he understood that Pitrot's engagement was finished, and he upon the point of departing, he sent this favourite exotic a gold snuff box, with his picture set round with brilliants. Pitrot was under the hands of his hair-dresser, when a Colonel belonging to the Emperor's guards delivered him the present. Pitrot took it after a careless manner, looked at it, then pressed his thumb upon the chrystal and crushed the picture; which done, he gave the box to his hair-dresser, and bade the officer acquaint his master, that that

was the way he disposed of baubles sent him by men he did not think worthy of his friendship—then stepped into his carriage, and just got out of the Emperor's dominions time enough to save his head, a party of hussars having been dispatched in pursuit of the fugitive; and the more was the pity, they arrived too late.

"He was told of his lucky escape, yet it did not serve to mend his manners in the least: for, in Berlin, the Emperor sent to him, expressing his desire that he would resume his station in Vienna; and that on account of his superior merit, he had forgot what had passed.—"Tell the Emperor," said Pitrot, "he knows I am not a fool." The king of Prussia desired him to get up a most magnificent ballet, leaving the expence of it entirely to him. But the charge was so very extravagant, that Frederic remonstrated. But the intrepid dealer in *hops* told that bold prince, that the honour of Pitrot was not to be limited by the purses of monarchs; and that the king, in future, might take the trifling part (the charges) upon himself.

"Are you not surprised, my reader, at hearing that such an arrogant scoundrel escaped punishment, in two such arbitrary sovereignties as Austria and Prussia are known to be? Now you shall see a specimen of his behaviour when in your own duped country.—When he was here as ballet master, in some dispute with Fiorville, he threatened to kick him, if he did not obey his directions. Then, turning round, said, "If there is any stupid lord, or gentleman, who pretending to judge of the merits of a dancer without knowing how to pull of their hats, shall dare to take your part, Pitrot will prove that he can use his sword as well as his legs." If this outrage on good manners does not serve to work an effectual cure in you, my sensible countrymen, your case must be desperate indeed, and *common sense* must give you over, to mix among the incurable.

"In France, at the moment when he was about to begin a dance with the sister of Madame du Thé, the father of the present Duke of Orleans whispered to her, that he should sup with her; Pitrot heard him, and told the lady, that he was resolved to supplant the Duke. The lady modestly told him, that his highness would give her an hundred louis d'ors Well, replied Pitrot, I will give you a thousand. On her expressing her doubts, he laid his hand on his breast, and replied, "You shall have them, *foi de Pitrot*;" and the next morning he kept his word.

"This eccentric man, of whom a great variety of anecdotes of this nature might be related, after being reduced, by acts of imprudence, to the utmost necessity, when Le Picq went to Russia, was entrusted with all his schools, which brought him in eight hundred pounds a year! Emerging from wretchedness, on a sudden, to a state of affluence, he launched immediately into his usual manner of living, which imprudence obliged him in three years to quit the kingdom: but he has since returned, and is at this moment in Calais, without even a coat to cover him! A strange reverse of fortune, for a man, whose establishments in Prussia, Vienna, Russia, France, &c. were more like those of sovereign princes than a ballet master. For example, when at Vienna, his equipage was superb in a most extravagant degree; he always had three servants behind his berlin, in the richest liveries, and a running footman preceding him. When he was established in Le Picq's school, he hired two furnished houses; in each of which he kept a female friend, with a carriage a-piece for the accommodation of the fair ones.

"Here was a species of mad extravagance, only to be equalled by our honest tars, who, in the war that raged in the year 1762, took the Hermione, a rich Spanish ship. On the Active's sailors receiving the first part of their prize-money, at Plymouth, the poor fellows were at a loss how to get rid of their troublesome load of ready cash. Among many other methods of dissipation, the following was adopted by one thoughtless blade. He hired three post-chaises, which were occupied thus: in the first was deposited a gold-headed cane he had bought that morning of a Jew, whom he believed he had *taken in* most egregiously. In the next his lass, bedizened with ribbons of the *true blue* colour: and in the third he seated himself with a flaming *point d'Espagne* hat on his knees, and two double doubloons placed on each of his breasts, tacked to his outward garment with yellow sewing-silk. These pieces of whimsical grandeur he

called his stars of the order of the blue jacket. In this order the cavalcade set off from the Pope's-head for the Cherry-tree, on the road leading to Exeter, and was attended by a prodigious crowd of men and women, who, when honest Jack gave the signal to the drivers to stop, which was frequently repeated, gave him three cheers; and in return for the honour done him by this mob, Jack gave orders for a *red hot* bowl of punch to be presented to the blatant beast, at the public house where he chose to receive their huzzas. When arrived at the Cherry-tree, the end of their first day's trip, Jack was blessed with the sight of a number of his ship-mates, who were regaling themselves and their numerous friends, with the best the house afforded. They were surrounded with Israelite dealers in every kind of trinkets to allure the eye, and pick the pockets of the honest tars. Every man of the fortunate crew agreed to purchase each two watches: bawbles too must be bought for their occasional spouses, as the disinterested descendants of old father Abraham told the jolly fellows, that their ladies would become *chewels*, as well as the *duches* of the land. Such recommendations, accompanied with sweet blandishments from the ladies themselves, could hardly fail; plenty of the ready was squandered away in a short time. But, to crown all their freakish acts, little short of insanity, when they had refreshed on a vast quantity of beef steaks fried in butter, with plenty of onions, they unanimously agreed to fry their watches in the grease which was used in dressing their meat; and some among the crew were so nice in palate, that they could not put up with the indelicate fare of their companions, but must order spinage to be boiled for them: and, strange to tell, yet true it is, caused their already dressed tatlers, as they termed their watches, to be served up to them amongst their spinage, in lieu of eggs!

"These marks and tokens of temporary madness in the rough hardy sons of Neptune, manifested on many similar occasions, are more excusable, than I hope will be allowed in a man, who was all his life accustomed to the company of personages in the highest and most exalted spheres of life. Pitrot's arrogance should, one might reasonably suppose, put people in high life upon their guard, not to be daily imposed upon by such whiffling, unnecessary fellows, who only laugh in their sleeves at the stupid credulity of the persons of quality and fashion, who encourage them to be insolent to their supporters.—England has long been the standing jest of these exotics.

"It is not long since that some of our travelling gentlemen beheld in Italy a monument of our gross weakness, which was raised out of a small part of the sum carried from hence by Signor Farinelli. It is a very superb building, in which he dwelt, and chose to dignify it with the significant appellation of the *English Folly*. Sennessino, and the Cuzzoni, were very little behind the first named charmer of the fair of Great Britain, in sweeping away with them to their native countries enough to buy the fee-simple of some of their petty princes, could they have thus alienated their estates and honours from their posterity."

We find fault with this book almost every where, because on most occasions we are given to understand that players are amiable characters, and that plays will teach us what the author, but not we, would call religion. Whilst, as to the former, the examples of dissoluteness necessarily to be found in the very book under consideration prove them to be much the reverse, and with respect to the other, we never *actually* and *really* heard of any good being done by their performances, no not even in the abstract. In practice we well know many young men to lay the corner-stone of their future ruin in the theatre; and so it must ever be, whilst *impures* are suffered to crowd the house, and the box lobby is kindly offered for the accommodation of the latter and their *cher amis*.—To be an actor or an actress is, generally speaking, to be a reputed impure or debauchee, though in several living instances, and in some of them the brightest ornaments of the stage, it is notoriously the reverse: yet these people and their representations are to be our teachers in good manners. The

author's production is a sufficient proof of the fallacy of his own doctrines; because it requires deep immersion in any kind of knowledge to enable men to defend them, and if Mr. Lewes' erudition in stage matters produce no better than what is here offered to our attention, we think little of the arcana of his science.

As the life of a player, then, premising the foregoing remarks, we find no particular fault with it. If a man write a history of popery he must trumpet its burnings, and racks and spikes and wheels; if of kings, it must include his wars and devastations; if of players, for any thing we ever saw to the contrary in such works, he must detail a series of misery, deception, debauchery, and intrigue: yet no good man will defend racks and tortures, and cutting throats and dissoluteness. We leave our readers to form their own opinion of the lives of players, and only ask them whether they would like to put histories of the dissoluteness of people who have actually existed, and performed the feats therein recorded into the hands of their sons and daughters. If they do, they will do well to buy up most speedily all works of the kind.

The work like most others of the sort enters largely, we might say entirely, into the history of contemporary actors; and the result is, a good deal of the disgraceful, and a little of the respectable, of the actions of mankind. Sorry we are to find these sagacious teachers of good morals to be like some others of a different kind,—much better preachers than practisers.

If we be deemed severe, and it be urged, that we will give our children such works that they may learn from the ill success of vice, the better to guide their footsteps through life, we answer, would you let a gang of thieves into your house, for the sake of teaching your children how to repel robbers: the experiment may succeed, but some of your goods may be destroyed, and your children murdered. Besides, the fatal pill is gilded, such works being chiefly written by actors, and their vices are consequently glossed over and rendered palatable.

More than a volume of the whole is filled up with a series of documents relative to the disputing managers of the Edinburgh theatre; what reference such a host of dry law details can have to the theatrical life of even one of the disputing managers, we cannot at this moment divine; surely they had no business here, and if we were to speak out we should only confirm, as far as our opinion can confirm any thing, the commonly received opinion, that respectability is rarely to be found in this *genus irritabile*, these delectable "fretters on the stage." Besides, the memoirs of Mr. Lee Lewes actually through the whole four volumes, hardly extend to a dozen pages; the main subject of the work therefore, *titulo adspectante*, is almost wholly forgotten. This is fighting under false colours with a witness.

After what we have said we leave our readers to form their own opinion of the work under consideration, it being no way superior to others of the sort; if any thing it is decidedly inferior. The author appears to have written chiefly for his own amusement, his remarks bearing not the stamp of dreading censure, and certainly in many instances add not much lustre to many of our favourite heroes and heroines of the soc and buskin. Ω.

III. A SHORT ACCOUNT *of the cause of the Disease in Corn called by Farmers the Blight, the Mildew, and the Rust. By Sir* JOSEPH BANKS, *Bart.* 8*vo. pp.* 28 *and a plate.* 2*s.* 1805. Harding.

WHEN men in high and conspicuous stations, with a due regard to their country and its interests, dedicate their abilities, their leisure, and their purses, to the advancement of science and the good of their fellow citizens, they have most assuredly a just claim to the approbation and esteem of the nation in which they reside, and to mankind at large. That such has been the case with respect to the author of the present treatise ignorance alone will deny; and it is not unknown that the esteem of his countrymen has been no way backward in offering homage to his talents, his labours, and his zeal.

It will not however be denied, that if deserved favorites of the public should chance to err, and who is free from error? that their example may prove pernicious in proportion as it is entitled to esteem, particularly when we consider the diminutive number of those who think at all, or at any rate who think justly; and who generally speaking adopt the opinions of current authority, without suspicion or examination.—Much as we respect the character, and applaud the design, of the worthy author in publishing this little treatise—much as we respect his talents and his industry; yet we trust, that if in dissenting from some of his opinions, we can offer sound reasons for doubting, we shall not be deemed captious in expressing our own. A regard to truth, which respects no party, and justifies her votaries whether in the cottage or on the throne, will suggest our remarks; and, as far as we know, preside in their utterance. Under such a leader, then, and with candor in view, we shall be less afraid of opposing authority so respectable as the learned writer of the present treatise.

It is a maxim well known to be true in human affairs, that no evil exists unattended with good, and as a result of it, that the worst circumstances often produce their proper cure. The state of agriculture in England during the last twenty or thirty years, which had become so much neglected in consequence of an injudicious repeal of certain laws and regulations respecting grain, affords a direct illustration of our position. Neglect had well nigh produced famine, and the dire appearance of this meagre visitant has at length opened our eyes to our true interests, and procured a remedy, and though the condition of the farmer is at this moment far from desirable, yet has he less cause for complaint than he had ten years ago, thanks to the wisdom of the legislature in passing the late corn act. The direful effects of suspicion and mistrust, the necessary offspring of want of bread, have not at present ceased to exist, as is abundantly proved by the volleys of abuse poured out on the agricultor, by the newspaper witlings, on the slightest advance in the price of grain, which must ever be the constant and necessary result of want of permanent encouragement to the farmer. Scared by phantoms, conjured up by their vacuous and distorted imaginations, the good citizens of this and most other towns, who in many instances never beheld a green cornfield, pour out their imprecations on those by whom they are fed, and on the corn dealers, by whom bread is put into their mouths, in general proving their folly to the practical man; and measuring themselves by themselves, think that they are wondrous wise and remarkably clever. Let it not be said, that this picture is overcharged, because it is really and literally correct, and contains a fair summary of public opinion on agricultural subjects since the year 1795. No one caring to ascertain the origin of the evil, and still less do the witlings appear to have talents for con-

sidering from whence it proceeds, and for estimating the utility of the late corn act; which will cure the mischief, if suffered quietly to operate, against which they complain: like true grunters give them plenty of food and they will lie down and sleep.

The scarcity then at length has produced a series of measures which will remedy the evil in part; and it has been productive of other advantages, it has turned the eyes of all, both rich and poor, on agriculture. People in affluent circumstances now regard it with a benign aspect; and though it rose at one period to a pitch sufficient to entitle it to the appellation of a mania; yet this mania produced spirit and animation enough amongst the farmers to produce the happiest effects on the national prosperity, by increasing the quantum of human subsistence from every given quantity of ground—a circumstance undoubtedly of first rate importance. The land in consequence has repaid the exertions of the farmer with unaccustomed liberality, but in proportion to increased exertion, a regular demand, and a more adequate remuneration. The commercial which had been encouraged at the expence of the landed interest, by taxation, is now in its turn judiciously burthened to the relief of the other: the result will be, that many will become farmers who previously were tradesmen, and agriculture will resume her importance in the nation. The minister, whose excellent and permanently acting domestic regulations will always entitle him to the good will of thinking men, and to every thing but the abuse of his countrymen, has partially succeeded in opening their eyes to their real interests: and, when faction and party shall cease to exist, his memory will be cherished by posterity as one of the benefactors of man.

One principal advantage, as we said above, resulting from the necessities of the times, has been the excitement of general attention to agricultural pursuits; and one result of this attention has been the publication of the present treatise. The dreadful effect on the wheat crop of the mildew of 1804, excited the apprehension of practical men, as its natural result did the abuse of the newspaper witlings. The former, practically acquainted with the disease, shuddered at the event; but, thanks to the kind Benefactor of all, from the general plentiful state of the crop, the evil, though felt as a burthen, produced little other effect. And, though the people ate their bread at *cent. per cent.* advance, a circumstance affording substantial proof that the crop was nearly one half deficient in produce, they only murmured and ate on. The mischief, however, caused a general sensation, and practical men were anxious to ascertain its cause and origin. The present work was the principal if not the only separate publication on the subject;—we heartily thank its author for calling attention to it, and for his accurate account of the real nature of the disease; we doubt not but his countrymen will be ready in rendering him their approbation.

The early part of the work contains an account of the parasitic plant producing the mildew, and of the minute structure of the straw which affords, under favourable circumstances, a nidus for the disease. The information here detailed is useful, but not so full as we could wish; arising, in a great measure, from the imperfect knowledge of the plant already possessed by naturalists. This, however, we hope will, by and by, be remedied by some of our intelligent farmers and naturalists.

After this description of the plant producing mildew, and of the straw, its proper nidus, we confess ourselves to have been some little disappointed

in not finding some more satisfactory conjectures on the origin and progress of the disease, or at any rate, on the causes of its unusual superabundance in the year 1804. "Though diligent inquiry was made," says the author, "during the last autumn, no information of importance relative to the origin and progress of the blight could be obtained: this is not to be wondered at, for as no one of the persons applied to had any knowledge of the real cause of the malady, none of them could direct their curiosity in a proper channel. Now, that its nature and cause have been explained, we may reasonably expect that a few years will produce an interesting collection of facts and observations, and we may hope that some progress will be made towards the very desirable attainment of either a preventive or cure."

Though we heartily concur with the learned author's concluding remarks, we venture to dissent from his opinion as to the entire ignorance of the farmers, concerning the nature of the mildew. They may not, it is true, be aware whether it be a plant or a fungus; bu its annual appearance precludes the probability of its being a stranger to them.—The practical man well knows, that if his wheat grow thicker or more luxuriantly than usual on a given space of ground, or if it be kept too moist by high hedge-rows, or trees skirting his fields, or if the season prove wet, or the corn be felled to the ground, or if any two or more of these causes combine, mildew will infallibly appear amongst it; and that, in a greater or less degree proportionate to the existence of a greater or less number of these causes, in any field or part of a field. The simple law necessary to its abundant appearance, would seem to be moisture and its consequences; when thus brought into operation by crowded and luxuriant crops, or by any or more than one of the circumstances just now detailed. That this is the true state of the case we have no doubt; observation in numerous instances having convinced us of its constant operation and effects: the mi dew of 1804, too, is a farther proof of our assertion, the wheat being luxuriant, rank, and the early part of the summer moist. It remains, then, that we attempt to ascertain the circumstances which give rise to the favourable operation of this general and uniformly operating law.

It is a well known fact amongst medical men and naturalists, that all animated existences, whether vegetable or animal, are subject, on becoming debilitated, to the devouring ravages of parasites of one kind or other; as if nature were ever anxious for the destruction and removal of feeble or destroyed life. In animals, these parasites are most obviously the tribe of pediculi, and in vegetables, the fungi; whilst, in many instances, the case is reversed in each, and both are attacked in a reverse order. The analogy of the fact, between the two kingdoms of nature, is a proof of the uniformity of the law, and incontestibly demonstrates it to be genuine, and in conformity to nature. What, then, is necessary to the abundant appearance of lice on animals, or mildew in corn? The answer is obvious: weaken them, and the parasitic dependents, ever ready to avail themselves of a fit opportunity, will instantly cover them. Now, if it be denied that this law can apply to a luxuriant crop of wheat, we think some good reasons for its obtaining may be given in spite of the seeming paradox.

If wheat grow too rank, it will, in conformity to the known laws of vegetation, push itself so hastily forward to the light and air as to overgrow itself and become weak, proved by its commonly, if even unattacked with mildew, rising light or chaffy

in the ear; and if the season be moist, it will inevitably be seized with mildew. The fact is incontrovertible, whatever becomes of the theory we offer for its explanation. Too much moisture will produce a temporary luxuriance, which will eventually induce debility, and favour the operation of mildew.—Hence, whether from crowding, lying flat on the ground, too much sheltering by hedge-rows or trees, a wet season, or from all these combined, mildew will commonly take place in a greater or less degree. And this perfectly accords with fact, luxuriant and over moist wheat generally becoming more or less infected with blight; and when a series of favourable circumstances combine, as was the case in 1804, the mischief will become common and destructive. We are not singular in our opinion, though we perhaps may have entered a little more into detail than many others. Hartlib, in his *Legacy of Husbandry*, published in 1655, earnestly recommends a free circulation of air, as a chief remedy against the mischief. It must be added, however, that he attributes it in a great measure to a certain dew falling from above, not being aware that the saccharine exudations of diseased plants are fully equal to account for this glutinous appearance, which, till lately, was supposed to originate as he describes. He, in another place, attributes it to a damp atmosphere about *Kerning-time*, corrupting the roots, or the nourishment of the seed, operating particularly in low, moist, foggy ground.

To bring our opinions a little nearer to the test of fact, we will farther state, from personal observation, that the early part of the summer of 1804, particularly about flowering or *kerning-time*, was damp and moist, whilst the crop was, most probably, for the same and a few concurring circumstances, rather luxuriant.—Hence we have two fairly made out and concurring circumstances for explaining our theory, and the prevalence of blight at that time. In a district at that period under our observation, the spring-sown wheats entirely, or in a great measure, escaped the mischief; and the circumstance was accounted for by the farmers on the supposition, that, in consequence of the lateness of their flowering, they avoided a series of damp days which took place at the time when the others were injured by their influence. This explanation, however, which certainly limits too much the simplicity of the laws of nature, will be done away, and a better substituted in its place, by hinting, that spring wheats are seldom if ever luxuriantly rank in seasons the most favourable; and this circumstance is a common objection to the sowing of spring-wheat in that district. To this meagreness of crop, then, would we attribute its escape; and whether our opinion prove true or false, it certainly solves the mystery in direct conformity to the simplicity of nature, and without the aid of far-fetched reasonings, which ought to be avoided whenever possible, nature and truth being adverse to mystery and labour.

Sir Joseph informs us, that the average price of wheat in 1725 was 36*s.* 4*d.* and in it and the four succeeding years 37*s.* 7*d.* of which the former was such a year of blight as was hardly ever remembered. This small increase of price will accord with our opinion, of rankness being, amongst others, a cause of mildew; it proves, though as Tull says, it "was such a year of blight, the like of which was never before heard of," that the corn on the whole was not a greatly deficient crop. We know that in 1804 some samples of corn, in the straw, promised little more than one third of the usual produce, but the real deficiency, the kingdom throughout (judging by the price at

market), was only one half: a circumstance probably to be accounted for partly from a naturally plentiful crop, and the mischief not being quite general. Thus, in the worst of circumstances, the benign Author of all things in general sends a remedy, greater or less, proportionate to the violence of the disease. The author, too, remarks, that clover did not escape the blight; proving, that the law by which the mischief originated, was not partial, but that it operated on most vegetables exposed to its action.

The application of this law to flax is perhaps not less obvious, in the disease called rust, or firing on the foot, which occasionally infects it, appearing in scanty crops, and in dry seasons: the plant is, in all probability, weakened thereby, and the disease, ever ready to commence its attacks, immediately avails itself of the opportunity.

The author next proceeds to a few considerations on the supposed greater prevalence of the mildew at this time than heretofore; which are followed by others on its general appearance in all the countries wherewith we are at present acquainted. He next mentions the superabundance of it in fields abounding in the Barberry bush; and accounts for the circumstance by mentioning, that the leaves of this shrub are subject to the attacks of the same fungus as the corn. We should suppose this to be an inadequate explanation of the phænomenon, and think that a better would possibly be found in the local circumstances of the place where it is said to be so prevalent.

The next object of our author's attention is the means to be adopted to lessen or prevent the dreadful effects of this deplorable calamity.—As the disease is supposed to begin its ravages early in spring, he proposes, that the infected plants be sought out during that season, and exterminated. Such a precaution may prove useful in its way, but it can never be of much practical utility, in our humble opinion, in the most favourable circumstances; still less can it be of service till we are better acquainted with the disease; and unless our farmers become rich enough to raise the whole parish in rooting it out. Another circumstance, too, militates against its adoption in the present state of things: in many seasons, it might, if followed up, endanger the total eradication of the future crop; because, in cold dry springs, the young wheat is often covered with patches of a yellow powdery substance, called by the farmers *canker*, and which often affects, more or less, every plant in a field. What are we to do here, till our knowledge of canker and mildew become a little more perfect; are we to root up the whole? By no means: if the weather become favourable, the plant strengthens, and speedily shakes off its parasitic devourer. Practical men, too, never seriously regard it; it not being, we believe, except in certain low grounds, of serious injury.—Here, then, our infected blade-pickers would do good with a witness: they would effectually destroy rust and canker, but we should be unable to eat. The result of the whole, then, in our humble opinion, will be this—if seasons favour the production of mildew, it will be common, and *vice versâ*. And that unless we give physic to the winds, we shall never be able to arrest or diminish the progress of mildew, blight, or rust.

Another precaution recommended by the learned baronet is—that as the seeds of mildew may be carried from the dunghill to the field in the uncorrupted straw of the preceding year, it will cost little trouble to avoid carrying it on to the land. This may be really of use, and Sir Joseph is not singular in his opinion, old Hartlib before spoken of, having recommended a similar mode of pro-

ceeding. We are, however, tempted to doubt its full efficacy, because we are uncertain what degree of fermentation may be sufficient to destroy the vegetating principle in these diminutive seeds. Besides if, when carried out in June, July, or August, they will germinate in the succeeding March, having withstood all the rigors of the winter's frost, how can we be certain when they are destroyed. In the present state of our knowledge of the subject—of the disease and its operations,—we think the worthy baronet's precautionary proceeding to promise little efficacy; and if our opinions be correct, we think little else but the hand of GOD will avail towards arresting the disease.

Before concluding, the author offers a few observations on the most economical mode of using the grains impoverished and shrivelled up by the disease in question. "It cannot be improper," says he, "in this place to remark, that although the seeds of wheat are rendered, by the exhausting power of the fungus, so lean and shrivelled that scarce any flour fit for the manufacture of bread can be obtained by grinding them, these very seeds will, except perhaps in the very worst cases, answer the purposes of seed corn as well as the fairest and plumpest sample that can be obtained, and in some respects better; for a bushel of much blighted corn will contain one third at least more grains in number than a bushel of plump corn; three bushels of such corn will go as far in sowing as four bushels of large grain."

We are tempted to object to this economical mode of using deficient grains for two reasons; the first is, that common practice is against it, the plumpest samples being always selected for the purpose, and there is some foundation in most instances for general customs,—for practices grown old in public opinion. Another is, but we merely reason from analogy in this case, that small cuttings of potatoes generally fail in producing vigorous shoots, and potatoe shoots when thus planted never yield any produce. A feeble or worn-out mother will commonly produce a debilitated or scrophulous offspring. May we not, as the analogy is fair, expect the law to operate generally, and that weak seeds, or matrices as it were, will produce enfeebled plants. So many other and similar reasonings press into our minds when thinking on the subject, that we should heartily dissuade the attempt on a large scale, though we think it deserving of a trial on a small one, that the public may no longer doubt. Where winnowing machines are in use the experiment would be easy, there being no crops in any season entirely free from shrivelled and debilitated grains. If however, as Sir Joseph says, that one tenth of the farina usually found in a healthy grain will suffice to maintain the future plant, till it be able to draw its nourishment from the earth, it may be worth while to reserve such seeds for sowing as a saving of human subsistence.

However, though we have occasionally dissented from the learned author of this treatise, we are obliged to him, in common with our countrymen, for calling their attention to the mildew; because, though our knowledge respecting it is at present of little worth, yet we may speedily, for ought we know, attain the means of preventing or obstructing its ravages. The time may arrive "when mind may become so far superior to matter," that we shall not only plough without men or horses, but be able in a great measure to control the effects of seasons with certainty and success. Till that time arrive, and GOD will never grant men such power till he sees them wise enough to apply it; we do not expect this formidable dis-

ease to be conquered, nor shall we perhaps ever be able, whilst things are as they are, to subdue it entirely.

We now take leave of the work, and though we have ventured to controvert some of its leading positions, we highly recommend it to the notice of practical farmers in general, because they cannot have too much knowledge on the subject; and the natural history of the fungus, which is here given with tolerable accuracy so far as known, will always be of use. Besides, if our opinions do not always agree with those of others, it is well for the purpose of rouzing us to greater diligence, to see those of able men; they may rouse us to think and rethink, and may eventually be of great service. C.

IV. A TRANSLATION OF THE CHARGES *of* P. MASSILLON, *Bishop of Clermont, addressed to his Clergy: with two Essays; the one on the Art of Preaching, translated from the French of* M. REYBAZ; *and the other on the Composition of a Sermon, as adapted to the Church of England. By the Rev.* THEOPHILUS ST. JOHN, L. L. B. 8*vo. pp.* 310. 6*s. boards.* 1805. Rivingtons.

THIS publication will, we are persuaded, excite a considerable degree of interest among the clergy. It cannot, we think, be read with indifference; and the subjects of which it treats are so exceedingly important, that the prejudices many men may entertain against continental and catholic instruction will, we apprehend in this instance, be overcome. We will first lay before our readers the contents of the several charges, and shall leave them to judge, from a few extracts, of the merit of the translation.

We should first premise, that the Introduction, consisting of fifteen pages, abounds with just and affecting observations.

The subject of the first charge is, On the excellence of the Priesthood. 2. On propriety of Character. 3. On Zeal. 4. On being appointed to the Christian Ministry. 5. On Reflection on the Success of our Ministry. 6. On Solicitude for the Salvation of Souls. 7. On Solicitude to suppress Vice. 8. On a good Example. 9. On the Excellence of the Ministry. 10. On the manner in which the Clergy are to conduct themselves among men of the world. 11. On the prudent Conversation and Behaviour of the Clergy. 12. On the Solicitude the Clergy ought to shew for their People when confined by Sickness. 13. The pernicious effects of Avarice in the Clergy. 14. On Mildness and Gentleness. 15. On the Necessity of Prayer. 16. On Study and Knowledge.

The first extract we shall offer is on the character of a worthy minister:—

"A holy and enlightened pastor is the instrument of various blessings to the world. How many righteous men are, through his means, supported in piety! how many careless sinners made sensible of their danger, awakened from their impenitence, converted to the truth by the force of his arguments, and the persuasion of his life! If he preach the word, he informs the ignorant, convinces the doubtful, confirms the pious: and such is the prevalence of his example, that it at once instructs and persuades, and is even more instrumental in bringing sinners to God, than his public discourses. What blessings, then, may not one apostolic minister diffuse among men! twelve only were employed in the conversion of the whole earth.

"Although a religious minister should confine all the good he does to the efficacy of an exemplary and edifying life, although he should only appear as a private character, his engaging demeanour and pious conversation would authorise us to affirm that he is ordained for the

salvation of many. Great, then, is the blessing to mankind, when God sends an holy pastor, whose instructive piety is an object of admiration to men and angels! Such an one is a perpetual gospel, which mankind have constantly before their eyes, and against which they have nothing to allege."

The second extract we shall make is on the principle by which the clergy should be actuated:

"What are the characters, then, by which we may know how the principle of the love of God operates in the heart of a minister of the Gospel? He is impressed with a lively sorrow when he sees the Sovereign of the universe provoked, and his law contemned, by the greater part of those, whom, with the most gracious design, and for the most benevolent purpose, the great Creator called into being: he is actuated by an ardent desire to confine to God alone the worship which is due to his supreme majesty, and inexhaustible goodness; he is compelled by an holy zeal to deliver up himself, to render his feeble talents subservient to extend the glory, and exalt the name, of Jehovah, and to inspire all men with the same affections of fear, of love, of thanksgiving, which preside in his own heart. We cannot love an object, and be insensible to the insults offered to our love: and we cannot be possessed of such sensibility, without employing every power, and exerting every faculty, to prevent, or, at least, to avert them; especially when, independent of the obligation common to all, our ministry enjoins it, as a personal and indispensable duty; a duty which is the very foundation, and which comprises in it all the other obligations, of our sacred calling.

"And although our zeal should not be productive of any very unusual effects, although the truths which we preach to sinners should fall upon hearts dead to all sense of religion, we should (shall) possess the consolation of having contributed to the glory of God, by endeavouring, as much as possible, to bring all men to a knowledge of the truth. The Almighty doth not always comfort his ministers with the appearance of immediate and visible success, lest man should attribute to himself that effect which is produced only by His grace; but His word always works in secret: the holy seed, which seems to have fallen on an unprepared soil, is not entirely lost, but will, sooner or later, bring forth fruits of salvation. God has his moments; and it is not for us to arraign his wisdom, or attempt to prescribe bounds to his power: His spirit works where, and when, He pleases; we see the changes He produces; but the hidden, admirable ways by which He produces them no one knows: they are the profound mysteries of Providence, which will be revealed only in the great day of the Lord. Of us he demands solicitude, labour, and toil; He reserves to himself the increase: He commands us to teach, to exhort, to reprove, to cry aloud, and not to spare; on Himself alone depends the entrance of the good seed of the word into the heart duly prepared to receive it."

We finish our extracts with the conclusion of the fourth charge:

"From what has been said, we ought all to enquire of our own hearts—Does my mission resemble that of Jesus Christ; and hath he sent me, as he was sent, of his Father? If you have entered on the ministry without being called to it, you will bear the character of a Minister of the Gospel, it is true, but it will be to you a character of reprobation; and in declaring that you were moved by the Holy Ghost to take it upon you, you will have lied not unto men, but unto God. I say nothing of the infinite evils occasioned by your intrusion into the Church; your labours without a blessing; your whole ministry without the approbation of Him, who purchased the Church with his own blood; the loss of so many souls, whose salvation depended on the vigilance of a faithful pastor, and which have perished through your fault; the righteous justly offended; the weak seduced, sinners confirmed in their iniquities: such is the gulph into which you precipitate yourselves, by entering into the sacred ministry, without a sense of its importance, and a determination to discharge, with conscientious fidelity, its several duties. But, my brethren, we hope better things of you; we will not believe that you can, with impious boldness, contemn the commands of Heaven; that you have made choice of the temple of God to profane, with more frequency, and less interruptions, its holy mysteries; and that you have entered into the sheep-

fold in order to seize, with greater facility, and to destroy, with more success, the sheep which the Father hath purchased at the expence of his own blood. Let us, with all humility of mind, and fervor of spirit, address ourselves unto the Lord, saying, Grant, O God, that we may not be of the number of those who speak in thy name, but who speak not for thine honour; who prophesy out of their own hearts, and say, the Lord hath sent, when the Lord hath not sent them. May we be worthy of that holy calling, to which we are called! Blessed are those whom thou shall choose to dwell in thine house; they shall be always praising Thee. The cedars of Libanus, which thou hast planted, shall be watered with the dew of Heaven; they shall neither fear the burning heat, the mighty winds, nor the destroying tempests. But woe unto every plant which thou hast not planted. The wind shall pass over it, and it shall be gone, and the place thereof shall know it no more; it can expect no better lot than to be plucked up, and cast into the fire."

These charges promise to be highly useful; they are, as the reader will perceive, elegantly translated; they are adapted to every situation in the Church, but more especially to that of the parish priest. The clergyman who conscientiously discharges his duty will read them with increasing satisfaction; whilst he who is negligent and careless will receive from this translation the most stinging reproofs.

The two essays which follow the charges shew the translator's zeal for the established Church. In the animated exhortations of the pious Bishop he gives incitements to universal diligence in the several parts of the holy calling: in the essay on the Art of Preaching are many just and valuable observations on the delivery of a sermon; it contains some excellent directions; and the young preacher, who will study it with care, may make considerable proficiency in an art, which, if he does not cultivate with success, he cannot be useful as a public speaker; and if he is not useful, "will the Church perceive in him a defender, an intercessor, a guardian of her doctrines, and a supporter of her holiness?"

The other essay on the Composition of a Sermon, as adapted to the Church of England, is still more interesting. The author's design is to submit to the young and inexperienced such observations as may, if properly considered, introduce some improvement in the art of public preaching in the Church.

He that sits down to write a sermon should consider whether he is possessed of the various requisites, which that species of composition requires; which are a knowledge of the scriptures, philosophy, logic, classical learning, &c.

He is next to consider the design of a sermon, which is, to illustrate God's book, and to persuade the assembly, for whose use it is composed, to become God's people. The observations are considerably expanded; they deserve the attention of the clerical student, and are entitled to the highest praise.

Mr. St. John then animadverts on the present mode of preaching. In his criticisms on English discourses he allows them great merit, but at the same time pronounces them wanting in zeal and persuasion; he supports his opinion by sound reasoning, and an appeal to the effects generally produced by them.

His next observation is on the choice of subjects, which he considers as not, upon the whole, sufficiently interesting. "Common topics are too generally enforced; by which means little attention is given to public discourses, and a lamentable ignorance pervades the hearers."

The introduction of a sermon should be, in general, short, mild, and conciliating. Although this author is a great admirer of Dr. Johnson, he does not hesitate to declare that the doctor is by no means hap-

py in his introductions; and instances his beautiful sermon on Marriage, which consists of twenty-four pages, one half of which is taken up in preliminary observations. The French Catholic writers may be considered the best models for imitation, more especially in the exordium, the chief of whom are Flechier, Bossuet, and Massillon.

If a discourse be divided into heads, it affords more information and relief to the hearers; but if it pass without a formal notice from the exordium to the argumentative part, it gives greater scope to oratory. The observations on preaching before the Universities, the Inns of Court, &c. merit a serious reflection. This part of the treatise is peculiarly excellent: "Let the Clergy, if they are so disposed, cultivate, with the utmost diligence, philosophical and metaphysical studies, but let them most cautiously abstain from introducing their language into the pulpit." In shewing that the sermons of Dr. Clarke, of Bishops Coneybeare, Pearce, &c. &c. are not calculated to awaken men to a sense of duty, he says, "What was St. Paul's conduct before the philosophers of Athens, when certain men clave unto him, and believed? What, again, before Felix, when the power of his eloquence made the governor tremble? What before Agrippa, when he cried out, almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian?"

He then directs the Clergy to try the effect of deep reasoning on themselves and their own families. The improvement to be made in the composition of sermons is, that they ought to resemble exhortations more than they generally do. And it is owing, Mr. St. John thinks, to moral argumentative sermons being so frequently preached, that many of its members desert it; that many live and die unacquainted with its doctrines, and regardless of its ordinances. "How greatly, then, is it to be lamented, that all this deplorable ignorance and astonishing insensibility cannot prevail with them (the Clergy) to renounce the mode of writing and speaking which has had so powerful a tendency to produce what we cannot but esteem a disgrace to the Church, and which is to its enemies a cause of exultation! The improvement that every one acknowledges necessary to be made in the Established Church is evidently this, to impress its members more generally with a sense of the importance of salvation; to persaude them that religion does not consist in mere profession, but in a renewal of the heart and mind, and that it is of them that God hath spoken, saying, I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people. To produce this blessed effect, the natural effect of preaching, animation must stand in the place of dulness, and zeal in that of indifference."

That the author may not be so misunderstood in deprecating cold, moral discourses, as that he would encourage vague and empty declamation, he professes to be solicitous to introduce a very different mode of preaching, viz. to impress the preacher with the awful consideration, that he stands as the ambassador of God, between the living and the dead; that he is entrusted with the word of God to awaken the obdurate and alarm the impenitent; to encourage the desponding, and confirm the believing, Christian.

Mr. St. John gives a dissertation on French sermons; he writes like one who has carefully studied them, and who is himself convinced that they possess the merit he attributes to them. We have, however, never yet seen them translated on the plan he recommends: we do not doubt, but that if they were well executed, they might be as serviceable as their admirers represent them.

For improvement in style, that

necessary part of composition, he recommends the study of the Bishop of London's Sermons and Lectures, Dr. Barrow's Sermons, Dr. Johnson's several works, Dr. White's Bampton Lectures, Gibbon's Roman History, and Lord Bolingbroke's political writings.

The peroration of a sermon should be pathetic and persuasive: he illustrates this part of his essay very successfully. He adds in the conclusion—"To give to a sermon merit as a religious composition, and utility as a popular exhortation, one thing more must be added, without which it will, generally, be incomplete; I mean a fervent and devout prayer. For is it not natural, after having faithfully shewn, and earnestly entreated men to walk in the way of salvation; after having convinced their understandings by argument, and persuaded their affections by exhortation, to implore him from whom cometh every good gift, that the end which has been spoken in his name, and for his glory, should accomplish the end for which it was delivered?"

After having finished his treatise on the composition of a sermon, the author briefly resumes a subject he had incidentally mentioned in his instructive introduction, which is, the delivery of a discourse. He does not censure the Universities for neglecting to teach young men the art of speaking, but he asks, with an equal degree of modesty and manliness,—"Is it not surprising that, seeing, as we have, our churches more and more deserted during the last thirty years, no attempt, no efficacious attempt at least, has been made by the Universities, the places of resort for young men preparatory to the office of the sacred ministry, to teach them to speak with gracefulness, in order that they might preach with power?" In the introduction the author expresses himself thus:—"It were greatly to be wished, as an additional incentive to attend public worship, that the elocution of the clergy of the church of England were more impressive than it is—an acquirement not to be generally attained, unless the two Universities, seeing the indispensable necessity of it, should consider public speaking as an ESSENTIAL part of an academical education." Mr. St. John, in his introduction, pursues this subject:—"Solicitous to uphold the credit of the church, and to promote the success of the gospel, I express a most fervent wish that the northern schools, which prepare very many young men for the church, would establish the custom of frequent public speaking; and, which is still more desirable, that the several colleges in the two Universities would, as an indispensable preliminary to a degree, require of every one in their society to repeat in their chapel, in every term, speeches, declamations, parts of sermons, &c. &c. An university education would then qualify, as it was originally designed to do, *all* who enter into holy orders, to discharge the popular part of their vocation, with honour to themselves and benefit to their hearers; and the good shepherd would have the comfort, not always awaiting dignities and preferments, of seeing his flock daily grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

So indispensable does oratory appear to our author in a public speaker, that he utters a prophecy at the end of his essay, the fulfilling of which will, we hope, be prevented by the adoption of his plan:—"Unless a different mode of writing and speaking be introduced into the church—should the same proportion of its members desert it during the next thirty years, as have in the preceding period—the enemy may adopt the language of the prophet, and exclaim in degrading contempt and bitter derision—the punishment

of thy *negligence* is accomplished, O daughter of Zion!" Who will not unite with the author in the following petition?—"Rather may the excellence of her ministry be so eminently conspicuous, that the established church may emphatically be called the way of holiness! May no lion be there, nor any ravenous beast go up thereon! but may the redeemed walk there, and may the ransomed of the Lord return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy on their heads! May all her members obtain spiritual joy and gladness, and schism and disaffection flee away!"

Our readers will, we are aware, be able to form a very imperfect idea of the merit of this essay by the analysis we have made of it: we have, as it were, given the contents of a part of the several chapters, fully persuaded that they will consider it as deserving a diligent perusal.

We cannot, at present, allot more room to this interesting publication. Instead of making any observations on the prayer, "which may, by those who have not composed one of more fervor and piety, be read devoutly in the study," we esteem it worthy of an high place among our extracts, and shall insert it in a future number.

The volume abounds with notes from various authors, in support of the reasoning contained it; more especially from Archbishop Secker's Charges; and with many useful annotations by the author.

There will, we conceive, be one sentiment only respecting both the tendency and the execution of this work, and have no hesitation in recommending it to the serious attention of the clergy of the established church. If the plans recommended in it, or some of a similar tendency, be not speedily adopted, the people may be slain in their slothfulness, and though they perish in their own sins, their blood will be required at their watchmen's hands. If God be for us, none can injure us; if the shepherds be faithful, the wolf will never do more than look into the fold. D.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Literary Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM. EXTRACTED FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE OF JULY 29, 1805.

WE think the following proceedings of this respectable college, whose establishment does honour to this country, and the industry of whose teachers and students forms an example worthy the imitation of our universities at home; of too interesting a nature to be curtailed in any respect, though several of its parts may be unimportant to many of our readers. And though it properly will fall under another head, we think, all circumstances considered, it will be best in this place. If the admission of such a list of names and admissions should be thought to require an apology, we offer in excuse,—that some or possibly all of them may by and by stand at the head of British Orientalists, and that we shall thus be amongst the first who have ushered their names into the world, and to the notice of their countrymen.

Report of the public Examination, holden in July 1805

PERSIAN.

First Class.—1. Dorin, admitted Dec. 1804; 2. Christian, July 1803; 3. Ewer, Dec. 1803.

Second Class.—4. Gordon, F. D.

admitted Dec. 1803; 5. Bird, Sept. 1803; 6. Lindsay, Sept. 1803; 7. Loch, Sept. 1803.

Third Class.—8. Ricketts, adm'tted Sept. 1803: 9. Wright, Feb. 1804; 10. Gordon, W. B. Sept. 1803; 11. Ewing, Feb. 1804; 12. Romney; 13. Halhed, Sept. 1804; 14. Clark, Sept. 1804; 15. Eyre, Aug. 1804.

Absent from the Examination.—Hoppner, next to W. B. Gordon at the last Quarterly Examination, admitted Dec. 1804. Roberdeau, next to Halhed, at last Quarterly Examination, admitted April 1804. Lowther, at Sea, admitted July 1803.

BENGALEE.

First Class.—1. Parry, admitted July 1803; 2. Christian, July 1803; 3. Newnham, Sept. 1803.

Second Class.—4. Williams, admitted Sept. 1803; 5. Chapman, Aug. 1803; 6. Pakenham, Aug. 1803; 7. Romney.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

First, Ewer—Second, Chapman—Third, Gordon, W.B.

PERSIAN WRITING.

First, Christian—Second, Gordon, W.B.—Third, Ewer.

NAGREE WRITING.

First, Bird—Second, Gordon, W.B.—Third, Christian.

BENGALEE WRITING.

First, Christian—Second, Romney.

HINDOOSTANEE.

First Class.—1. Christian, admitted July, 1803; 2. Newnham, Sept. 1803; 3. Dorin, Dec. 1804; 4. Bird, Sept. 1803; 5. Monckton, Sept. 1803; 6. Parry, July, 1803; 7. Ricketts, Sept. 1803.

Second Class.—8. Revely, admitted July, 1803; 9. Siddons, Sept. 1803; 10. Wright, Feb. 1804; 11. Gordon, W.B. Sept. 1803; 12. Loch, Sept. 1803; 13. Chapman, Aug. 1803; 14. Halhed, Sept. 1804; 15. Clark, Sept. 1804; 16. Romney; 17. Maxwell, Aug. 1804; 18. Gardiner, Dec. 1804; 19. Savage, Oct. 1804; 20. Eyre, Aug. 1804; 21. Dawes, Aug. 1804; 22. Shum, Aug. 1804.

Absent from the Examination.—Walpole, next to Christian, at last Quarterly Examination, admitted July 1803. Smyth, next to Halhed in the class, admitted Oct. 1804. Ward, next to Gardiner, at last Quarterly Examination, admitted Dec. 1804. Money, next to Ward at last Public Examination, admitted Dec. 1804. Berney, admitted Aug. 1804; Oakley, Dec. 1804; Chippendale, Feb. 1805—next to Shum in the class.

First in Arabic, Mr. Walter Ewer—*First in Shanscrit*, Mr. Edward Parry—*First in Mahratta*, Mr. Chas. Chapman.

ESSAY FOR THE FIRST TERM OF 1805.

"On the Establishment of the British Empire in India."—First Prize, Mr. W. Wilberforce Bird—Second Prize, Mr. Richd. Walpole.

Medals of Merit were awarded at this Examination to the following students, viz.—Mr. William Dorin, Mr. Nathaniel I. Halhed, Mr. Wm. Fairlie Clark, and Mr. G. I. Romney, *Hindoostanee and Persian*; and Mr. Walter Ewer, *Laws and Regulations*.

By order of the Council of the College,
C. ROTHMAN, Secretary.

College of Fort William,
July 25, 1805.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Council of the College, held on the 15th July 1805.

Ordered, That the thanks of the Council of the College be communicated to the Reverend and Right Worshipful the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, for his offer in the name of that University, to present to the College of Fort William copies of the books printed at the Clarendon press.

Ordered, That the thanks of the Council of the College be communicated to Peter Speke, Esq. for the valuable books presented by him to the College of Fort William.

Ordered, That the thanks of the Council of the College be communi-

cated to Captain Francis Wilford, for the valuable manuscripts in the Shanscrit language, presented by him to the College of Fort William.

Ordered, That the thanks of the Council of the College be communicated to Burrish Crisp, Esq. for the valuable book presented by him to the College of Fort William.

By order of the Council of the College, C. ROTHMAN, Secretary.

College of Fort William, July 26, 1805.

LITERARY NOTICES.

In the press:——An Elementary Analysis of the Laws and Regulations enacted by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, for the Civil Government of the British territories under that Presidency; designed for the use of the Students in the College of Fort William. By J. H. Harrington, Esq. Professor of the Laws and Regulations of the British Government in India.

The following extract from the introduction will explain the plan of this work:—The three principal branches of the public administration committed to the agency of the East-India Company's servants, at this Presidency, are the judicial, revenue, and commercial. This Analysis is therefore divided into parts, having reference to each of those departments: and as the prescribed period of study in the College of Fort William is three years, and two public examinations are directed to be holden annually, the entire work will consist of six parts, in the following order:—

Parts I and II, to have reference to the judicial department, civil and criminal; and to include (besides the general legislative provisions upon which the present code of regulations is founded) a concise elementary statement of the principal rules which have been enacted for the administration of civil and criminal justice, and for the police, or for objects connected therewith; the general principles upon which such rules appear to have been framed; and any material alterations of, or additions to, the original rules, which have taken place under regulations subsequently enacted.

Parts III and IV, to have reference to the revenue department; and to contain a similar statement and explanation of the regulations passed for the settlement and collection of the several branches of the public revenue; for defining the powers and duties of the officers employed in the revenue department; for securing the rights and tenures of the proprietors and tenants of land; for enabling land-holders and farmers to realize their rents with punctuality; and generally for all objects connected with the administration of the public revenue, or the land tenures and rents of the country.

Part V, to refer to the commercial department: and to include a like specification of the rules established for the provision of the company's investment; or for the guidance of the officers employed in the commercial department; for the manufacture and sale of salt and opium; or for the regulation and collection of the customs; with such comment upon these subjects respectively, as may appear requisite to explain the principles on which the existing provisions regarding them have been judged expedient.

Part VI, to be miscellaneous; relating to all matters of importance in the regulations, which shall not have been included in the preceding parts; and to be accompanied with a similar illustration, as far as necessary, of the reasons of justice, or policy, which appear to have dictated the provisions made for them.

The first part of the above work is nearly printed.

Ready for the press:—1. A general History of the Hindoos, from the earliest ages to the present time; com-

piled entirely from oriental authorities, and particularly from the Shanscrit records; an original work in the Bengalee language, written by Mritoonjoy Vidya Lunkar, head pundit in the Shanscrit and Bengalee languages, in the college of Fort William.

2. The History of Raja Prita Padityo, translated into the Mahratta language, by Vidya Nath, head Mahratta pundit, in the college of Fort William.

Preparing for the press:—A View of the Manners and Customs of the Hindoos, as they exist at the present time; in which many popular practices are contrasted with the ancient observances prescribed by the Vedas; an original work in the Bengalee language, composed by Mritoonjoy Vidya Lunkar, head pundit in the Shanscrit and Bengalee languages in the College of Fort William.

The Asiatic Society has united with the College of Fort William, in granting an annual stipend (by equal contribution), of four hundred and fifty pounds sterling to the protestant missionaries in Bengal, towards defraying the expence of publishing the original text of the most ancient Shanscrit writings, with an English translation.

An Hindoostanee Dictionary, long expected by oriental students, is at length ready to be put to the press. It will be edited by Doctor William Hunter, and Ensign William Macdougall, assistant Hindoostanee Professor in the College of Fort William. This work will compose two volumes quarto, and will be published under the patronage of the College.

A Manuscript in the Mahratta language has been communicated to the College by Captain William Hamilton, of the Bengal establishment, Persian interpreter to the subsidiary force at Poona, with a translation by the same gentleman. It contains an historical account of the events which occurred during the administration of the present Peishwa's immediate predecessors; composed in the purest style of the Mahrattas, and compiled from authentic documents, by Hunmunt Rao Jug Deo.

This work is illustrated with notes by Captain Hamilton.

Captain Charles Stewart, assistant Persian professor, has commenced the formation of a descriptive catalogue of the oriental books and manuscripts belonging to Tippoo's library, in the College of Fort William. In the progress of his researches, he has discovered in that library, a valuable work in the Persian language, referred to by Dow and Orme, as necessary for the illustration of an important period in Eastern History, and which was sought for in India by those historians, without success. It is the History of the Emperor Aurungzebe, from the 11th year of his reign, to his death, (an interval of forty years,) written by the learned and authentic Mohammud Saki; being a continuation of Mohammud Kazim's history of the first ten years of that Prince. See notes to Orme's Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Mahrattas.

The ancient inscriptions and valuable manuscripts in the Carnatta, Telinga, and other languages, collected in Mysore, by Dr. Francis Buchanan, whilst employed in investigating the natural history of that country, have been committed to Mr. Carey, teacher of the Shanscrit, Bengalee, and Mahratta languages, in the college of Fort William, for the purpose of being translated into English under his superintendance. Amongst these manuscripts has been found a history of the first arrival of the Portuguese in India, by a contempo ary Hindoo writer: also a history of the Rajahs of Mysore.

The Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, Vice-Provost of the College of Fort William, is about to proceed to Cochin, on the coast of Malabar, for

the purpose of examining the ancient Hebrew manuscripts preserved in the synagogue of the Jews at that place. These manuscripts are represented to be of a very high antiquity, being supposed to contain that portion of the Scriptures which was written before the first dispersion of the Jews. A collation of them with the European copies has been long desired by the learned.

Another object of Dr. Buchanan's mission will be to enquire into the state of the native Christian churches in the provinces of Travancore and Malabar; particularly of the thirty-five congregations, denominated by the Roman Catholics the Schismatic Churches. These Christians refuse communion with the Romish Church, and adhere to the simple ritual of an early age. They are noticed in history as early as the fourth century, and are supposed to have emigrated from Syria and Chaldea. At this day, the Syro-Chaldaic language is used in their churches, and their liturgy is composed in that language and character.

Agreeably to instructions received from the ecclesiastical authorities at home, a report is to be made on the constitution and doctrine of these churches, with a view to ascertain how far it may be the duty of the English church to recognize the Christians of Malabar, now that they have become subjects of the British empire. These churches have been governed for fifteen hundred years, by a regular succession of bishops, whose ordination (by the patriarch of Antioch) is acknowledged by the Church of England.

Another subject of literary research offers itself amongst these ancient Christians. When the Portuguese first arrived in India, they burned the writings and records found in the Christian churches (and amongst them, says a Romish author, some apostolic monuments) in order that they might destroy the evidences of their antiquity, and force them to an union. But it has been stated recently, by a respectable authority, that certain ancient manuscripts in the Chaldaic language are yet preserved in the country of Travancore.

The subject of the Essay proposed to the students of the college of Fort William, for the second term of 1805, is the following: "On the ultimate improvement of the natives of India, in the course of ages, under the influence of the British government, in learning and the arts, in morals, manners, and religion."

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, Friday, Aug. 16, 1805.

An Address from the Students of the College of Fort William, to the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, of which the annexed is a copy, having been presented on the 6th instant, his Lordship was pleased to transmit the answer which is published after it, to the gentlemen of the College:

To the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord—We have already had the honour of uniting, with the British inhabitants of Calcutta, in a public acknowledgment of the general benefits which have been experienced under your Lordship's government, but we feel that those who have partaken in the advantages arising from the College of Fort William, have still a peculiar duty to perform, in conveying to your Lordship the expression of their respect, affection, and gratitude.

Convinced, by personal experience, of the advantages which have been already derived from this institution, we presume to express our hope that the ultimate expectations of your Lordship will not be disappointed, but that, under the continued and certain operation of the same liberal, benevolent, and com-

prehensive system, the Students of the College of Fort William may become useful instruments in securing the prosperity of these opulent provinces, and in augmenting the happiness and confidence of their inhabitants.

But whatever may be the future progress and success of this institution, we shall constantly retain a lively recollection of the obligations conferred upon us by your Lordship, and shall most gratefully acknowledge the high sense which we entertain of the advantages afforded to us under your administration.

The interest which your Lordship has professed to feel in our honourable progress through life, will never cease to be a powerful inducement to zealous exertion in the discharge of our public duty; and an anxious desire to deserve and to maintain the good opinion of your Lordship, will animate our endeavours to diffuse those benefits which it was your object to perpetuate, by the institution of the College of Fort William.

There are many, my Lord, who have with us partaken in the benefits of the institution, whose absence prevents them from joining in this tribute of gratitude and esteem; our knowledge, however, of their general sentiments, justifies us in assuring your Lordship, that they cordially participate in the feelings, which we have presumed to express, and that they unite in the fervent hope, that you may long live to enjoy the just reward of your great and splendid services, in the consciousness of their beneficial effects, and in the merited applause and admiration of your country, and of mankind.

We have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
and faithful servants,
(Signed) W. Scott, H. Hodgson,
R. C. Plowden, W. Bayley,
Thos. Perry, J. Wauchope,
Fort William, Aug. 6. 1805. &c. &c.

To the Gentlemen of the College of Fort William.

Gentlemen,—I request you to accept my sincere thanks for the grateful and affectionate marks of kind attention with which you have honoured me, in your letter of the 6th of August.

The advantages afforded by the College of Fort William have been confirmed and augmented by the favourable disposition of the students at every period of time since the foundation of the institution; and I am happy to find, that the same zeal, industry, and spirit of emulation which have repeatedly demanded my approbation, continue to animate the students in the prosecution of their prescribed course of study.

The merit of your conduct in the public service will ever be an object truly interesting to my heart; and will afford the most satisfactory proof of your kind remembrance, and of your personal regard for me.

Your successful progress in the honourable career of your respective public duties will, I trust, contribute to preserve the memory of my administration, together with the integrity of the British name, and the prosperity of the British interests, in Asia. Nor can I contemplate any reward, equal to the gratification which I expect to derive from observing the improvement of these provinces, under the operation of a liberal and comprehensive system of public education, aided by the happy influence and protecting care of a wise, just, and benevolent government.

I have the honour to be, with the most sincere regard, and with the most earnest anxiety for your welfare and honour,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful friend and servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William, Aug. 16, 1805.

For the Literary Magazine.

WE are happy to avail ourselves of an opportunity of assisting in the extension of the desirable practice of vaccination, offered by the following manly, liberal, and candid REPORT OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY, at a special meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held at the CENTRAL HOUSE, SALISBURY-SQUARE, Jan. 2, 1806.

REPORT.

The Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Society having been informed that various cases had occurred, which excited prejudices against vaccine inoculation, and tended to check the progress of that important discovery in this kingdom, appointed a committee of twenty-five of their members to inquire, not only into the nature and truth of such cases, but also into the evidence respecting instances of small-pox, alledged to have occurred twice in the same person.

In consequence of this reference, the committee made diligent inquiry into the history of a number of cases, in which it was supposed that vaccination had failed to prevent the small-pox, and also of such cases of small-pox as were stated to have happened subsequently to the natural or inoculated small-pox.

In the course of their examination the committee learned, that opinions and assertions had been advanced and circulated, which charged the cow-pox with rendering patients liable to particular diseases, frightful in their appearance, and hitherto unknown; and judging such opinions to be connected with the question as to the efficacy of the practice, they thought it incumbent upon them to examine also into the validity of these injurious statements respecting vaccination.

After a very minute investigation of these subjects, the result of their inquiries has been submitted to the medical council; and from the report of the committee it appears,

1. That most of the cases which have been brought forward as instances of the failure of vaccination to prevent the small-pox, and which have been the subjects of public attention and conversation, are either wholly unfounded or grossly misrepresented.

2. That some of the cases are now allowed, by the very persons who first related them, to have been erroneously stated.

3. That the statements of such of those cases as are published, have, for the most part, been carefully investigated, ably discussed, and fully refuted, by different writers on the subject.

4. That notwithstanding the most incontestable proofs of such misrepresentations, a few medical men have persisted in repeatedly bringing the same unfounded and refuted reports, and misrepresentations, before the public, thus perversely and disingenuously labouring to excite prejudices against vaccination.

5. That in some printed accounts adverse to vaccination, in which the writers had no authenticated facts to support the opinions they advanced, nor any reasonable arguments to maintain them, the subject has been treated with indecent and disgusting levity; as if the good or evil of society were fit objects for sarcasm and ridicule.

6. That when the practice of vaccination was first introduced and recommended by Dr. Jenner, many persons who had never seen the effects of the vaccine fluid on the human system, who were almost wholly unacquainted with the history of vaccination, the characteristic marks of the genuine vesicle, and the cautions necessary to be observed in the management of it, and were therefore incompetent to decide whether patients were properly vaccinated or

not, nevertheless ventured to inoculate for the cow-pox.

7. That many persons have been declared duly vaccinated, when the operation was performed in a very negligent and unskilful manner, and when the inoculator did not afterwards see the patients, and therefore could not ascertain whether infection had taken place or not; and that to this cause are certainly to be attributed many of the cases adduced in proof of the inefficacy of cow-pox.

8. That some cases have been brought before the committee, on which they could form no decisive opinion, from the want of necessary information as to the regularity of the preceding vaccination, or the reality of the subsequent appearance of the small pox.

9. That it is admitted by the committee, that a few cases have been brought before them, of persons having the small-pox, who had apparently passed through the cow-pox in a regular way.

10. That cases, supported by evidence equally strong, have been also brought before them, of persons who, after having once regularly passed through the small-pox, either by inoculation or natural infection, have had that disease a second time.

11. That in many cases, in which the small-pox has occurred a second time, after inoculation or the natural disease, such recurrence has been particularly severe, and often fatal; whereas, when it has appeared to occur after vaccination, the disease has generally been so mild, as to lose some of its characteristic marks, and even sometimes to render its existence doubtful.

12. That it is a fact well ascertained, that, in some particular states of certain constitutions, whether vaccine or variolous matter be employed, a local disease only will be excited by inoculation, the constitution remaining unaffected; yet that matter taken from such local vaccine or variolous pustule is capable of producing a general and perfect disease.

13. That if a person, bearing the strongest and most indubitable marks of having had the small pox, be repeatedly inoculated for that disease, a pustule may be produced, the matter of which will communicate the disease to those who have not been previously infected.

14. That, although it is difficult to determine precisely the number of exceptions to the practice, the medical council are fully convinced that the failure of vaccination, as a preventive of the small-pox, is a very rare occurrence.

15. That of the immense number who have been vaccinated in the army and navy, in different parts of the united kingdom, and in every quarter of the globe, scarcely any instances of such failure have been reported to the committee, but those which are said to have occurred in the metropolis, or its vicinity.

16. That the medical council are fully assured, that in many places in which the small-pox raged with great violence, the disease has been speedily and effectually arrested in its progress, and in some populous cities wholly exterminated, by the practice of vaccination.

17. That the practice of inoculation for the small-pox, on its first introduction into this country, was opposed and very much retarded, in consequence of misrepresentations and arguments drawn from assumed facts, and of miscarriages arising from the want of correct information, similar to those now brought forward against vaccination, so that nearly fifty years elapsed before small-pox inoculation was fully established.

18. That, by a reference to the bills of mortality, it will appear that, to the unfortunate neglect of vaccina ion, and to the prejudices raised against it, we may, in a great measure, attribute the loss of nearly two thousand lives by the small-pox, in this

metropolis alone, within the present year.

19. That the few instances of failure, either in the inoculation of the cow pox, or of the small-pox, ought not to be considered as objections to either practice, but merely as deviations from the ordinary course of nature.

20. That if a comparison be made between the preservative effects of vaccination, and those of inoculation for the small-pox, it would be necessary to take into account the greater number of persons who have been vaccinated within a given time: as it is probable that, within the last seven years, nearly as many persons have been inoculated for the cow pox as were ever inoculated for the small-pox since the practice was introduced into this kingdom.

21. That, from all the facts which they have been able to collect, it appears to the medical council, that the cow pox is generally mild and harmless in its effects; and that the few cases, which have been alleged against this opinion, may be fairly attributed to peculiarities of constitution.

22. That many well-known cutaneous diseases, and some scrophulous complaints, have been represented as the effects of vaccine inoculation, when in fact they originated from other causes, and in many instances occurred long after vaccination; and that such diseases are infinitely less frequent after vaccination, than after either the natural or inoculated small-pox.

Having stated these facts, and made these observations, the medical council cannot conclude their Report upon a subject so highly important and interesting to all classes of the community, without making this solemn declaration:—

That, in their opinion, founded on their own individual experience, and the information which they have been able to collect from that of others, mankind have already derived great and incalculable benefit from the discovery of vaccination: and that it is their full belief, that the sanguine expectations of advantage and security, which have been formed from the inoculation of the cow pox, will be ultimately and completely fulfilled. (Signed)

Edw. Jenner, M. D. President
J. C. Lettsom, M.D. V.P.
John Ring, V.P.

Jos. Adams, M.D.	Joseph Hurlock
John Addington	John Jones
C. R. Aikin	Thos. Key
W. Babington, MD.	Francis Knight
M. Baillie, M.D.	E. Leese
W. Blair	L. Leese
Gil. Blane, M.D.	William Lewis
Isaac Buxton, M.D.	W. Lister, M.D.
Wm. Chamberlaine	A. Marcet, M.D.
John Clarke, M.D.	J. H. Myers, M.D.
Astley Cooper	Jas. Parkinson
Wm. Daniel Cordell	Thos. Paytherus
R. Croft, M.D.	John Pearson
T. Denman, M.D.	George Rees, M.D.
John Dimsdale	John Gibbs Ridout
Henry Field	J. Squire, M.D.
Edward Ford	Jas. Upton
Joseph Fox	J. Chris. Wachsell
W. M. Fraser, M.D.	T. Walshman, M.D.
William Gaitskell	R. Willan, M.D.
W. Hamilton, M.D.	Allen Williams
John Hingeston	James Wilson
Everard Home	J. Yelloly, M.D.
R. Hooper, M.D.	

John Walker, Secretary to the Council.

For the Literary Magazine.

Sir,—I call upon you to stigmatise, with all the energy of your style, the conduct of those persons who, by a shameless abuse of office, are now collecting immense sums for the open exposure of the honoured dead. St. Paul's cathedral is at the present moment like the keeper's lodge in the Tower, where you pay a shilling to see the noble lion in his den. The grave of Lord Nelson continues open, and the coffin is exposed at the distance of hardly more than four feet from the surface. Crowds are from morning until dusk pouring into the Cathedral to gaze upon it, and are thus suffered to commit sacrilege out of veneration, that an immense sum may fall into the

pockets of the vergers. There is something so depraved, so shameless and unfeeling in the business on one side, and so entirely misconceived on the other, that the evil cries aloud "from earth as it were to heaven." Yours, &c. H. N.

Harley-street, Jan. 18.

For the Literary Magazine.

THE following letter from an intimate acquaintance of the late Lord Nelson, to one of the Morning Papers, will be an authenticated answer to the inquiry of our correspondent S. W. in our Number for June last. We regret that more has not hitherto been done for the desirable purpose of commemorating the memory and services of our brave seamen. Britons owe them every thing, and we hope they will not be backward in awarding them such a trifling recompence for their meritorious efforts in the cause of their country.

Sir,—More than one anonymous letter having appeared in the public papers respecting the failure of the design for erecting a Naval Pillar, for which subscriptions were opened a few years ago; and some oblique reflections on the conduct of the committee being thrown out in them, as if the fund had been misapplied, I feel it a duty I owe to that committee, which boasts some of the most respectable names in this country, notwithstanding the little regard anonymous writers in general deserve, to submit the following observations to the British public.

While the atchievements of our celebrated naval heroes, and the opulence of the nation, called for a monument worthy both, it is obvious to every one that a considerable subscription must be requisite to carry it into execution. Now the fact is, that the subscription never amounted to more than 7500*l.* and of this sum only 4050*l.* have yet been paid into the hands of the treasurer. Though the inadequacy of such a subscription to the end proposed is sufficiently palpable, it is natural to imagine that neither the committee, nor the very noble and honourable characters whose names form the list of subscribers, would easily bring themselves to relinquish a scheme they had so much at heart, and which is so congenial to the feelings of the British nation, that they could not but hope some time or other to see it realized at a period more favourable for carrying it into execution. That this period may soon arrive, is more ardently wished by no one than it is by myself; or that the recent and glorious fate of a Nelson, whose name will ever be dear to me as that of a revered friend, would stimulate a generous people to supply what is still wanting to the means.

Before I quit the subject I will just add, that the money received has been uniformly put out at interest for the benefit of the fund, a measure too obvious to have been overlooked by the committee. I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

A. DAVISON.

St. James's-square, Jan. 18, 1806.

COLLECTANEA.—No. I.

MR. MASON.*

THE merit of this gentleman as a poet is well known. However he was not satisfied with the applause he received in that character, he was desirous also of being esteemed a good musician and a good painter. In music he succeeded better than in painting. He performed decently on the harpsichord, and by his desire I undertook to teach him the principles of composition; but that I never could effect. Indeed, others before me had failed in the attempt;

* From Miller's History of Doncaster.

nevertheless he fancied himself qualified to compose: for a short anthem of his, beginning "Lord of all power and might," was performed at the chapel royal, of which only the melody is his own, the bass was composed by another person. The same may be said of two more anthems, sung in the cathedral of York. In painting, he never arrived even to a degree of mediocrity; so true is Mr. Pope's observation:—

"One science only will one genius fit,
"So vast is art, so narrow human wit."

Fond, however of being considered as a patron both of music and painting, he contributed to the advancement of several young men by his recommendations: yet I never knew him patronise but one, in either of these arts, whom he did not desert afterwards, without his former favourite ever knowing in what he had offended him.

When young, says Dr. Miller, I was one of those he took under his protection. He permitted me to dedicate the music of some elegies to him, and also gave me pieces of his own writing to set to music, particularly the Ode of Death in Caractacus. However, at the end of a few years, I found myself involved in the disgrace of others, though I never knew to this moment the cause of my dismission; most probably our disgrace proceeded from the envy of some officious talebearer. On recollection, I have often observed him listen attentively to these characters; and that his favourite servant had it in his power to lead him which way he pleased, even to the changing a former acquaintance, as easily as he could change his coat. Rather late in life he married Miss Sharman, of Hull, which was his native place. The reason he assigned for making her an offer in marriage was, that he had been a whole evening in her company, with others, and observed, that during all that time she never spoke a single word. This lady lived with him only about a year after their marriage: she died at Bristol, where, in the cathedral, he placed a handsome monument to her memory, on which are inscribed some beautiful and much-admired lines as an epitaph. During the short time this lady lived with him, he appeared more animated and agreeable in his conversation; but after her decease, his former phlegm returned, and he became silent, sullen, and reserved.

Though he had a good income, and was by no means extravagant, yet he frequently fancied himself poor, to that degree, that he once asked an acquaintance to lend him a hundred pounds, though at that very time he had considerable sums of money in the public funds, for which he neglected taking the interest. A great attachment appeared between him and a hospitable family in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, to whom he was nearly related, and with whom he used to pass some months in the summer. At length he fancied they expected to receive a good legacy at his decease; but, resolving to disappoint them, he did not even mention one of their names in his will, but left the greatest part of his property to a person that had formerly been his curate.

DR. HERSCHEL.*

It will ever be a gratifying reflexion to me, says Dr. Miller, that I was the first person by whose means this extraordinary genius was drawn from a state of obscurity. About the year 1760, as I was dining with the officers of the Durham militia, at Pontefract, one of them informed me, that they had a young German in their band as a performer on the hautboy, who had been only a few months in this country, and yet spoke Englisgh almost as well as a native: that exclusive of the hautboy, he was an excellent performer on the violin, and if I chose to repair to

* From Miller's History of Doncaster.

another room, he should entertain me with a solo. I did so, and Mr. Herschel executed a solo of Giardini's in a manner that surprised me. Afterwards I took an opportunity to have a little private conversation with him, and requested to know if he had engaged himself to the Durham militia for any long period? He answered, "No, only from month to month." Leave them, then, said I, and come and live with me: I am a single man, and think we shall be happy together: doubtless your merit will soon entitle you to a more eligible situation. He consented to my request, and came to Doncaster. It is true, at that time, my humble mansion consisted but of two rooms: however, poor as I was, my cottage contained a small library of well-chosen books; and it must appear singular, that a young German, who had been so short a time in England, should understand even the peculiarities of our language so well, as to adopt Dean Swift for his favourite author. I took an early opportunity of introducing him at Mr. Copley's concert; and he presently began

"Untwisting all the charms that lie
"The hidden soul of harmony."

For never before had we heard the concertos of Corelli, Geminiani, and Avison, or the overtures of Handel, performed more chastely, or more according to the original intention of the composers, than by Mr. Herschel. I soon lost my companion—his fame was presently spread abroad—he had the offer of scholars, and was solicited to lead the public concerts both at Wakefield and Halifax.

About this time a new organ for the parish church of Halifax was built by Snetzler; which was opened with an oratorio by the late well-known Joah Bates. Mr. Herschel and six others were candidates for the organist's place. They drew lots how they were to perform in rotation. My friend Herschel drew the third lot—the second performer was Mr. Wainwright, afterwards Dr. Wainwright, of Manchester, whose finger was so rapid, that old Snetzler, the organ-builder, ran about the church exclaiming—"*Te tevil, te tevil, he run over te key like one cat, he will not give my pipes room for to shpeak!*" During Mr. Wainwright's performance, I was standing in the middle aisle with Herschel:—What chance have you, said I, to follow this man? He replied, "I don't know, I am sure fingers will not do." On which he ascended the organ-loft, and produced from the organ so uncommon a fulness, such a volume of slow solemn harmony, that I could by no means account for the effect. After this short extempore effusion, he finished with the old hundredth psalm, which he played better than his opponent.—"*Aye, aye,*" cried old Snetzler, "*tish is very goot, very goot inteet, I will luf tis man, for he gives my pipes room for to shpeak!*"—Having afterwards asked Mr. Herschel by what means, in the beginning of his performance, he produced so uncommon an effect? he replied, "I told you fingers would not do," and producing two pieces of lead from his waistcoat pocket, "one of these," said he, "I placed on the lowest key of the organ, and the other upon the octave above; thus by accommodating the harmony, I produced the effect of four hands instead of two. However, as my leading the concert on the violin is their principal object, they will give me the place in preference to a better performer on the organ; but I shall not stay long here, for I have the offer of a superior situation at Bath, which offer I shall accept."

PINDARIC ODES.

The name and the genius of Cowley gave for many years a currency and vogue to irregular odes, called Pindaric. One of the best of which is that of Cobb, called the Female Reign; and two of the worst, Sprat's Plague of Athens, and Bolingbroke's

Almahide. Congreve is thought to be the first writer that gave a specimen of a legitimate Pindaric Ode, with Strophe, Antistrophe, and Ode, elucidated with a sensible and judicious preface on the subject. But it does not seem to have been observed, that long before, Ben Jonson had given a model of this very species of a regular Pindaric Ode, addressed to Sir Lucius Cary and Sir H. Morrison, in which he entitles each stanza the turne, counterturne, and the stand. Though Congreve's Ode is not extraordinary, yet the discourse prefixed to it has a great deal of learning. Dr. Akenside frequently used to say, that one of the best of the regular Pindaric Odes was Fenton's to Lord Gower, 1716. Mr. Gray was of opinion that the stanzas of these regular odes ought not to consist of above nine lines each, at the most.

DRYDEN.

Mr. St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, happening to pay a morning visit to Dryden, whom he always respected, found him in an unusual agitation of spirits, even to a trembling. On enquiring the cause, "I have been up all night (replied the old bard), my musical friends made me promise to write them an ode for their feast of St. Cecilia. I have been so struck with the subject which occurred to me, that I would not leave it till I had completed it: here it is, finished at one sitting." And immediately he shewed him the ode, which places the British lyric poetry above that of any other nation. This anecdote, as true as it is curious, was imparted by Lord Bolingbroke to Pope. The rapidity, and yet the perspicuity of the thoughts, the glow and the expressiveness of the images, those certain marks of the first sketch of a master, conspire to corroborate the fact. It is not to be understood that the piece was not afterwards reconsidered, retouched, and corrected.

His necessities obliged him to produce, besides many other poetical pieces, twenty-seven plays in twenty-five years. He got 25l. for the copy, and 70l. for his benefits generally. Dramatic poetry was certainly not his talent. His plays, a very few passages excepted, are insufferably unnatural. It is remarkable that he did not scruple to confess, that he could not relish the pathos and simplicity of Euripides. When he published his Fables, Tonson agreed to give him two hundred and sixty-eight pounds for ten thousand verses. And to complete the full number of lines stipulated for, he gave the bookseller the Epistle to his Cousin, and the celebrated Music Ode.

PEACOCKS.

Q. Hortensius had the honour of being the first Roman that introduced this bird to the table as a great dainty, in a magnificent feast which he made on his being created augur. The price of a peacock was fifty denarii, or 1l. 12s. 3d. of our money. A flock of a hundred was sold at a much dearer rate, for 322l. 18s. 4d. M. Aufidius Lureo, according to Varro, used to make every year of his peacocks, 484l. 7s. 6d.

LORD CLARENDON.

When this nobleman was going from court, just after his profligate and ungrateful master had obliged him to resign the great seal, the Duchess of Cleveland meanly and wantonly insulted him from a window in the palace. He looked up at her, and only said, with a calm and contemptuous dignity, "Madam, if you live, you will grow old."

THE CARELESS HUSBAND.

This play was at first denied to be Cibber's, and was given to the Duke of Argyle and other noblemen. It met with the greatest success, and was

soon ascribed to its right author. Mrs. Oldfield's abilities were first known and admired by her acting Lady Betty Modish. The reconciliation scene between Sir Charles and Lady Easy was applauded. Cibber was fond of these reconciliation scenes, and has used them in four of his plays; namely, Love's last Shift, The Careless Husband, Wife's Resentment, and Provoked Husband. It is singular that Cibber should be the first writer that, after the Restoration, produced a play, his Love's last Shift, in which any purity of manners, any decency of language, and any respect to the honour of the marriage-bed were preserved. Cibber, besides his abilities as a writer, and the singular variety of his powers as an actor, was to the last one of the most cheerful, agreeable, and best humoured men of the age he lived in.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE OF LORD VISCOUNT NELSON, DUKE OF BRONTE, K. B. &c. &c.

[*Concluded from Vol. I. p. 653.*]

WE next find this active, generous, and enterprising commander rendering eminent services to the King of Naples, who had been driven from his capital by some of his rebellious subjects, aided by the French. In this emergency, the royal family sought refuge on board the British admiral's ship; and were conveyed by him to Palermo at the end of 1798. In June following his lordship sailed again for Naples, where Cardinal Ruffo, who united in his person the opposite characters of the soldier and the priest, had obliged the patriots, as they were named, to capitulate. On the appearance of Lord Nelson, however, the king refused to ratify this treaty; and in consequence many persons were executed, particularly Prince Cariaccioli. For his conduct on this occasion his lordship was severely animadverted upon by Helen Maria Williams, who published the original treaty, with remarks. We are informed, that Lord Nelson, who was sensibly affected by this publication, drew up a reply to it, which being in the hands of a friend, will, it is to be hoped, be made public.

Having restored the Sicilian monarch to his capital, Lord Nelson was rewarded by him with the dukedom of Bronte; to which was added an estate of the value of 3000l. per annum.

His lordship next compelled the French to evacuate the Roman territory, and to leave behind them the noble remains of art which they had already packed up, to be transported to their own country. For this important benefit the grateful inhabitants resolved to erect a splendid monument to the honour of the British hero in a public part of that famous city, once the capital of the world.

On the 6th of November, 1800, his lordship landed at Yarmouth, in his native country, where he was welcomed with enthusiastic gratulations; as he also was in London. After dining in the Guildhall, a superb sword was presented to him by the Chamberlain, who addressed him in a very elegant speech; which his lordship answered with that energy and modesty of expression, for which he was no less remarkable, than for promptitude and courage in action.

He did not long remain inactive; but at his own request was again called into public service, and appointed to the command of the San Josef, which had been boarded and taken by himself in the glorious victory off Cape St. Vincent.

The Northern powers, by the influence of the versatile emperor Paul, having formed an alarming confederacy, the object of which would have been most injurious to the commercial interests of Britain, a fleet was equipped for the purpose of dissolving it. The command of this expedition was given to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, assisted by Lord Nelson and Admiral Totty, the last of whom however lost his ship on the coast of Lincolnshire. The fleet sailed from Yarmouth roads for the Baltic, March 12, 1801.

On the arrival of the squadron in the Cattigat, Admiral Parker demanded of the governor of Cronenburg castle "Whether he could pass that fortress without obstruction?" An answer being returned in the negative, the fleet came to anchor, and the commander in chief, accompanied by Lord Nelson and Admiral Graves, surveyed the formidable force which the Danes had drawn up to defend the passage; and consisting of large ships, radeaus, gallies, fire-ships, and gun-boats, all of which were powerfully flanked by the batteries on the two islands called the Crowns, the principal of which mounted near seventy pieces of ordnance. There were besides in the inner road of Copenhagen, two seventy-gun ships, and a large frigate; and two sixty-fours were moored at the entrance of the arsenal, thus forming, on the whole, an immense and tremendous collection of fixed batteries, threatening utter destruction to any moving bodies that should attempt to pass them.

Lord Nelson, however, was not to be daunted by this formidable appearance: after having made the most accurate survey, he volunteered his service to conduct the attack, which was accepted; on which he immediately shifted his flag from the St. George, of 98, to the Elephant, of 74 guns. After making the most judicious arrangements, his lordship, on the 2d of April, attacked the enemy's line of defence. Several of his ships got aground; and the remainder of the fleet, under Sir Hyde Parker, owing to an unfavourable wind and strong current, could not work up to partake in the glory of the day. Notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, a bloody action commenced, which lasted four hours, and ended in seventeen sail of the Danes being either burnt, sunk, or taken.

As the situation of the British was still critical, and as it was almost impossible to bring away any of the prizes, Lord Nelson, with admirable presence, sent a flag of truce on shore, with the following note: "Lord Nelson has directions to spare Denmark when no longer resisting; but if the firing is continued on the part of Denmark, Lord Nelson must be obliged to set on fire all the floating batteries he has taken; without having the power of saving the brave Danes who had defended them."

This opened a correspondence, in consequence of which his lordship went on shore, and concluded an armistice with the Crown Prince. After this he addressed the Swedish government, and procured the embargo to be taken off from the British ships in the Baltic. The timely death of the emperor Paul contributed to restore peace, and the northern confederacy being thus dissolved, his lordship, leaving the command to Sir Charles Pole, returned to England.

But he was soon after employed on an active and hazardous enterprise. The enemy having menaced this country with invasion, had collected a flotilla in the harbour of Boluogne, protected by numerous batteries, and a powerful army. To destroy their gun-boats in the harbour was considered as practicable; and Admiral Lord Nelson undertook to conduct the expedition. He accordingly sailed in August, 1801, and after a bombardment of some hours a few of the enemy's vessels were sunk and driven ashore;

an attempt was then made, by boats, to destroy the remainder, which would have been effected if precautions had not been taken to fasten them to the ground with chains.

At this time also a treaty of peace was concluded, and his lordship retired from the fatigues of war to repose under the shade of his laurels, at a seat which he had recently purchased in the parish of Merton in Surry. His late services, however, procured him additional honours, and he was advanced to the dignity of a viscount of the united kingdom.

In parliament we find his lordship distinguishing himeelf as an able speaker. He had the honour of moving the address to his Majesty on the conclusion of the peace; on which occasion he delivered a speech remarkable for its energy and political judgment. He also displayed considerable talents, in the first assembly of the nation, on the Navy Abuse Bill, in which he pleaded the cause of British seamen in a manner worthy of himself.

The peace was short; and of course the domestic retirement of this gallant hero was soon terminated. In May 1803, he assumed the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean, where he continued to watch the enemy's motions at Toulon; but, notwithstanding all his vigilance, they contrived to effect their escape, March 30, 1805, and soon after joined the Spanish fleet, at Cadiz. His lordship was no sooner apprized of the sailing of the enemy, than he made every effort to overtake them. Having ascertained their escape through the Straits, he followed them to the West Indies; and such was the effect of his name, that notwithstanding their vast superiority, they hastened back to Europe; and, after a partial action with Sir Robert Calder, succeeded in sheltering themselves in the harbour of Cadiz.

Lord Nelson, after spending a few weeks in England, sailed again to take the command, Sept. 7, 1805.

On the 20th of October, the French Admiral Villeneuve, and four other Admirals, got under weigh, and the day following fell in with the British fleet off Trafalgar. The sight of the enemy filled the heroic soul of Nelson with the most ecstatic emotions. He had already arranged the plan of attack, of which every captain under him being in possession, his great mind remained unembarrassed by the necessity of attending to general objects.

About noon the action began, and ever memorable was the signal which, by telegraph, the commander in chief displayed—"*England expects every man to do his duty.*" Lord Nelson himself determined on fighting the Spanish Admiral's ship, the Santissima Trinidada, with which he had been engaged in the action off Cape St. Vincent's. Having ordered his ship, the Victory, to be laid alongside his old antagonist, he caused the two ships to be lashed together. Dreadful was the slaughter which ensued on board the Spaniard. But the French Admiral's ship, the Bucentaur, and another called the Redomptable, falling on the quarter of the Victory, caused a great carnage in her by the discharge of musquetry. Riflemen were purposely placed in the tops, and one of these took a fatal aim at Lord Nelson, guided by his star and other trophies of honourable distinction which adorned his person.

When his lordship received the fatal ball, he fell on the deck. Capt. Hardy ran to him, and said, "I hope it is not mortal, my lord!" He replied, "they have caught me at last!" He was then taken below, and when the surgeon attended and found the wound was mortal, his lordship said, "Doctor, you can be of no use to me; leave me, and go to assist those to whom you can be of service, as I have but a few moments to live." After giving some necessary orders, and tenderly bidding adieu to his friends, he breathed his last.

THE NEW PATENTS.

Mr. JOSEPH BRAMAH's, *of Pimlico, for sundry Improvements in the Art of making Paper.* [*Dated April 25, 1805.*]

THE first part of this invention consists in performing the office of moulder of the sheets by machinery. By this application of machinery sheets of much larger dimensions can easily be made much more equal in their weight and thickness, and with greater expedition, than can possibly be done by hand in the usual way. To perform this, the dimensions of the vat, in which the stuff is usually put for moulding, must be made in length and width exactly the size of intended sheet, and its depth may be of any measure not less than eighteen or twenty inches. This vat may be called a regulating reservoir, and in which there is a frame or rim of wood, made to slide up and down at pleasure, by means of any kind of apparatus by which it may be lifted up and depressed at pleasure, with its upper surface perfectly level in all directions by means of an axis working through a stuffing box, or otherwise, in the end or side of the said reservoir, so that the frame may be lowered or lifted up by a handle or winch, externally applied; and the motion of the frame being so limited, that when up at its highest extremity its upper surface may be exactly on a level with the upper edge of one side of the reservoir, which side must be made a little lower than the other three; and when the frame or rim is depressed to its lowest extremity it is a few inches below the said side on which it was when up upon a level. The paper-mould is also nicely fitted to the inside of the reservoir on all sides, and is rested or laid upon this frame or sliding rim, so that it may be lifted up or depressed in a perfect horizontal position when the frame is lowered or raised for that purpose, so that the mould and frame may always uniformly move together, whether up or down. On some part of the side or end of the reservoir, near or at the bottom thereof, is cut an aperture, of tolerable large dimensions, through which the water with which the reservoir is filled when in use can quickly discharge itself. This aperture is covered over with a hollow wooden trunk on the outside, and is fitted to the external side of the cistern with a water-tight junction, and continued up about a quarter or half an inch above the surface of the paper-mould within the reservoir when the mould is depressed to its lowest station. At this line of altitude the top of this external trunk or waste pipe is cut horizontally, or has a vertical hole made in its side; the lowest extremity of which must cut the same line as above, so that the internal water may always be gauged by this discharge exactly to the same level in either case, that may occasionally be adopted to accommodate local circumstances. This opening in the trunk is covered or closed by a lid or valve, which opens when the mould within the reservoir is raised, and shuts again as it descends by the action of the same machinery. This being thus equipped, there is another cistern placed on one side of the reservoir already described, of any shape or dimensions that may be best adapted to the situation, and having its bottom near on a level with the upper surface of the former one, called the regulating reservoir, so that the upper one may empty into the lower one: this upper cistern I call the feeder or stuff-cistern, and in which there is fixed what is called the hog, or a small agitator, which

is constantly moving in the usual way to prevent the subsiding or unequal mixing of the pulp and water. Between this feeder and the regulating reservoir there is a communication by a spout, nearly or as wide as the side of the reservoir, at the side or end where it forms a junction with it above the surface of the mould when at its lowest station in the reservoir. The mouth of this spout is opened or shut alternately by a slider, forming as it were, when shut, a part of the side where the mould slides as the mould raises up, and is opened again alternately as the mould descends.

The whole being thus organised, and ready for action, the regulating reservoir is filled with water till it discharges at the mouth of the external waste or trunk above described; and then the mould being at its lowest station has the wire surface immersed, as before stated, above one quarter or half an inch below the level of the surface of the water; and the valve or lid which covers the mouth or aperture of the said waste or trunk being then shut, prevents the escape of the water from the interior of the reservoir. And while the machine is in this situation, the sluice which opens the communication between the feeder above the mould is then lifted up, and admits the stuff (the proper temper and consistency of which has been previously adjusted) from the feeding cistern to flow upon the surface of the mould to any limited gage or quantity required for the sheet; and when this quantity has flowed, which is instantly done, the sluice is quickly shut, and then, by the motion of the apparatus, which lifts and lowers the frame and mould, is either more or less gradually raised, as experience may suggest, up to its highest altitude; and by opening the valve or lid of the waste trunk at the instant the mould begins to rise, all the water is instantly discharged from above the mould by passing through the wire into the lower part, and is carried off to the former level of the waste, and is thus prepared for a second depression of the mould; or rather another mould, because the loaded one, when raised up to its highest station, is made to push away on slides to meet the coucher's hand, who furnishes at the same time the alternate mould; and when the mould is again depressed, the valve or lid on the waste being shut, the machine is fitted for a second charge, and thus the process is continued with the utmost certainty and ease.

The second improvement consists in making paper in endless sheets, of any length or width whatever, by a circulating process, and which is performed as follows, viz. take a wheel or circular frame, composed of three or more rings of thin wood or metal, and of a diameter best suited to the use, say three feet or upwards and of a width suited to the paper pieces I mean to make. This wheel is mounted on a horizontal axis, like a water wheel, with a shield on each side of the upper extremity of its periphery, so made to fit the edges of the two extreme rings in a segment form, nearly water-tight, as to prevent the lateral discharge of fluid passing over the wheel. These rings are joined together, and held at their stationary distance, by means of a number of transverse thin bars or ribs the same as those applied to strengthen a common paper mould; and when this is done, all the face of this wheel, whatever may be its diameter or width, is covered or worked with wire, either of the wove or laid kind, so as to form a complete circular mould, similar to what a common one would represent, provided it could be bent into a circle with both its ends to form an imperceptible junction. When thus equipped and stationed on a frame, as before stated, like a water wheel, and capable of

being turned on its axis by hand, a feeding cistern, prepared with stuff, as in the former instance, is stationed above the wheel, so as to represent the reservoir which turns a mill, and with a sluice or regulator, by which the stuff, in any required quantity, can be let upon the wheel as the wheel is turning on its axis, either by machinery or otherwise. By this means the stuff is thrown upon the wheel or circular mould at discretion; and while the water is uniformly carried off by falling through the wire, the pulp is left upon the wheel, as in the instance of the common mould, and by this means a constant and an endless process may be kept up to any extent. This may be called an universal revolving paper mould; and, in addition to which, is fixed, a little above or below the horizontal centre line of the wheel, and opposite to the feeding point, a roller covered with felt; which roller is fixed in contact with the wheel by means of two springs upon the axis of the former, which regulates, and renders uniform and gentle, the contact of their peripheries as they are both turning each other round, and it matters little to which of the axes the primum mobile is applied. This is called the couching roller, because it takes the paper from the mould as they reciprocally turn. There are likewise two other rollers, also covered with felt or wollen cloth, which are placed in firmer contact with each other, and between which the sheet is conducted from the couching roller. These represent the action of a calender, and are called squeezing rollers; and after the paper has passed through or between them, other sets are stationed, if found necessary, either covered with felt or otherwise, so that the sheet so passing between them may be made as dry as possible. After the paper has thus had the water squeezed out, it is then to be conducted over heated plates, charcoal, or other fires, or passed between the rollers of heated calenders, so that when the paper leaves the machine it may be in a state fit for use. By this means a constant supply of prepared stuff, and a continuance of the machine's action, without intermission, will produce an uniform supply of finished paper proportioned to its speed, which speed nothing but practice and attention to necessary circumstances can determine.

The third improvement consists in having removed the necessity of employing such a number of presses for the dry work, which is unavoidable in works of even but a tolerable extent, owing to the length of time the paper is obliged to continue in them in a compressed state, and on which account a larger capital is necessary, as well as capacious buildings, for the reception of such presses; both of which objections are removed by this, as one press only is competent to supply the offices of almost any greater number on the common plan, and this is produced by the following means, viz. a press is constructed on the patentee's hydro-mechanical principle, of sufficient power, capacity, and strength, to receive the largest sheets intended to be made, and also competent to withstand the greatest exertion the preparations of each class of paper may require from the press. This press, when so completed, is stationed in or about the middle of the room or building where the dry press work in a paper-mill is performed, in such way, that when the moving bed of the press is lowered to the extent of its slackening station, the upper surface of it shall be exactly on a level with the floor-line of the room or warehouse where the press is fixed. Mr. Bramah then prepares and fixes on the floor on each side of the press, to some distance each way, extending in a straight line, a railroad of wood or metal, similar in its principle and office to other

rail-roads used in other works; so that, by means of this, carriages or planks, moving on wheels or castors, may be wheeled into the press on one side, and pressed through it to the opposite, when the process of pressing is completed. When this press is thus equipped for work, a greater or less number of another kind of apparatus is prepared which are called retainers: at least as many in number as will equal the number of presses each respective munufactory would require on the usual principle. These retainers consist of a top and bottom bed, composed of wood or metal, of sufficient strength to resist the re-action of the paper when the press is slackened from its severest squeeze, and to retain it in its most dense or greater compressed state for any required length of time, after the grasp of the press has been finally withdrawn. These planks or beds are of a length so as easily pass between the upright jambs or sides which compose the press frame; they are also united to each other by four iron bars, similar to those which compose the frame or jambs of the actual press. These bars pass through the lower plank or bed, and are fastened to it with plates and keys, or rivetted heads, so as to present no projection or prominent heads on the under side. The said bars are of a length something less than the altitude of the press between the upper and under bed when the follower is level with the floor; so that the whole machine, with all its load, will pass through the press when sliding or wheeling on the rail-road before described, and which guides it in and out of the press. These four bars, already said to be fastened into the lower plank, pass through the upper one in four mortises, so that the upper bed can be raised or depressed to accommodate a greater or less quantity of paper with which the retainer may be charged, and also to all the said head, to slide or approach nearer to the bottom one, as the power of the press gradually causes the paper to occupy less space. These bars are also prepared with each a series of holes or mortises, as near to one another as they can well be made, for the purpose of receiving keys or wedges above the upper bed, to cause the same to maintain its station in defiance of the efforts of the paper to regain its original space when the power of the press is finally withdrawn, and to accommodate the altitude of the pack of paper, be it more or less. When this retainer is charged with paper on one side of the press, it is by means of wheels or castors that are affixed to the under surface of the lower bed or bottom of the retainer, and running on the rail-way, wheeled into its station upon the follower of the actual press; and when the retainer has reached its station, there is cut in the follower, for the reception of those parts of the castors that are prominent to the lower surface of the plank, small segment grooves and notches into which these castors fall, in order that the bottom of the retainer may come in actual contact with the follower, and not then rest upon the wheels. The head of the press is also made as much narrower as to admit the four bars, which compose the sides or jambs of each retainer, to pass it on each side during the upward motion of the press, as the paper is compressed; or, in other cases, four holes are made through the head or upper bed of the press itself. By these retainers the paper may be kept in a compressed state, for any length of time, without interfering with the process of the press, as each bale of paper is removed the very instant the press has done its duty; and, by repassing each retainer back again through the press, the squeeze may be repeated at discretion with little trouble.

The fourth and last improvement consists in having so contrived the drying-house of a paper-mill as to render the raising and taking down those ponderous and cumbersome frames on which the paper is hung unnecessary, and by which improvement paper-makers of every description are not only enabled to employ women or children to do the duty of the drying-house instead of men, but also to add considerable facility to the process of hanging and re-hanging the sheets intended to be exposed to dry. By this means paper-makers will be less dependant on men of unruly behaviour, and heavy salaries; the young and more feeble branches of society will get employment; and considerable savings in the cost will of course be made.

In order to produce these good effects the following plan is pursued, viz. Instead of using those cumbersome and unwieldy apparatus above alluded to, and which are denominated tribbles, for the purpose of preparing lines at various heights to hang the paper on, and which are of necessity obliged to be taken down, as well as elevated horizontally, every time they are put in use, a proper number of frames is prepared, made of wood, of light scantling, mounted with lines, rails, or wires, in a maner so as to represent so many frames or clothes-horses, similar to those used by any common laundress, but of a length proportioned to the dimensions of the drying-house, which may be divided into two or more rows, so as to leave room and proper aisles or passages for the convenience of the operators to hang and rehang the sheets; and the height of the said frames may be equal, or nearly equal, to one half the story in which they are fixed. They are then stationed at proper distances from each other by means of upright posts, with grooves fitted to the frames, so that each may be slided vertically up and down by means of lines and pullies affixed to each, like sash-windows that are double hung; so that while one of the frames is sliding up to touch the ceiling of the building with its upper edge, the alternate one may be depressed till its lower edge, or the paper which hangs upon it, may come nearly in contact with the floor. These being thus stationed, and governed by lines and balance-weights, like sashes double hung, each can be successively depressed, for the convenience of putting the paper on and off within the reach, on nearly so, of a person's hand while standing on the floor; and by this convenient means even children can work them as well as men; and beginning at one extremity of the room may strip or cover every frame with ease. And as each frame is charged by sliding them alternately in contrary directions, or one up and the other down, the whole house may be filled to a much greater amount of paper in the same space than can be done in the usual manner.

Sir GEORGE WRIGHT's, *of Ray-Lodge, for a Machine for cutting out of solid Stone, Wood, or other Materials, Pillars, or Tubes, either cylindrical or conical.* [*Dated March* 30, 1805.]

This invention consists in forming or cutting stone, wood, or other materials, into divers tubes or columns of various diameters, and various other circular work, without the labour and expence of chipping or hollowing, and by means thereof to form pipes, cisterns, cantilivers, chimney-tops, arches, arches for sewers, Gothic work, semi-circles, ovals, connection of circles or ovals with inverted curvatures, and all other circular work. This invention is the application of a saw or saws, or other instruments, in a hole or holes previously drilled in the stone, wood, or other materials, for that purpose, or of saws or instruments for sawing, working, or cutting, from a centre or centres, or in a tangent, of any given circle or oval.

ADVERSARIA.

LITERARY.

MR. BOWYER has in preparation, under the patronage of, and dedicated by permission to, His Majesty, a splendid and authentic account of the Life of the late Lord Nelson. It will be ready in April, and will contain his glorious career from his earliest days to its termination, from authentic documents; including communications from his most intimate and confidential friend Alex. Davison, Esq. of St. James's Square, as well as from different officers of the navy, particularly from one gentleman who has accompanied him in all his expeditions for the last nine years. It will also be ornamented with a considerable number of engravings, representing the most distinguished incidents of his life; his coat of arms; a portrait of the Victory in her shattered state; drawings of the funeral car, and of the grand ceremony of his interment in St. Paul's cathedral. It will likewise contain a variety of matter hitherto unpublished, and many letters which have not been in print, of some of which *fac similes* will be given.

Dr. Harrison intends shortly to publish a pamphlet on the imperfect state of the practice of physic in Great Britain; to which will be added, hints for its improvement, &c.

John M'Arthur, Esq. and the Rev. J. Stanier Clarke, propose to publish in one large quarto volume, the life and achievements of the late gallant Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson; from a memoir in his lordship's handwriting, from his correspondence, and from the communications of various naval officers under whom he served, and from others who served under him, including many of his own interesting letters never yet published. This volume will comprise a fac-simile of seventeen pages written by the noble Admiral after the loss of his right arm, detailing with peculiar interest the singular vicissitudes of his life from infancy to October 1799. The work will be embellished with at least twelve engravings, by the most eminent artists, and will be printed by Mr. Bensley, on the finest elephant drawing paper. It is intended to print three copies on vellum, with the best proof impressions of the plates on satin; for which the publisher proposes to charge one hundred guineas each.

Mr. Johnes has published the three first volumes, in octavo, of Froissart's Chronicles, which he intends to complete in twelve volumes, with all expedition.

The Duke of Argyle has presented the Highland Society of Scotland with 1000l. sterling, as the commencement of and for the purpose of establishing a fund, under the patronage and management of that society, to be applied by them for defraying, in part, the education of the younger sons of Highland gentlemen for the navy. His Grace has been induced, in a great measure, to make this public-spirited donation from observing, that comparatively few gentlemen from the highlands were to be found as officers of the navy, which is attributed, in a great degree, to the considerable expence of educating them for that profession, and maintaining them while midshipmen.

Two new volumes of Rivington's Continuation of Dodsley's Annual Register may shortly be expected.

Mr. Jonas has just published a practical treatise on gauging, illustrated with many plates. It also contains a number of practical instructions, never before published, highly useful to officers of excise and customs, to merchants,

and to persons connected with the revenue department.

Dr. Toulmin has announced his hope of being able to present the world with a continuation of the History of the Dissenters from the period of the Revolution, at a future time, the distance of which he has not thought proper to hint at, but hopes it will be in a considerable state of forwardness by next spring.

It is mentioned, that the celebrated writer and traveller, Kotzebue, has determined to visit England, and to give the world, in his pleasant colloquial stile, a View of the state of Society, Arts, and Manners in the United Kingdom.

James Forbes, Esq. of Stanmore, who was sometime ago permitted by the French Government to return from Verdun, has in the press, and will shortly publish, in two volumes octavo, embellished with several engravings, Letters written during a Tour through the Batavian Republic and Part of France, with an account of the state of the English imprisoned at Verdun.

Mr. E. Donovan has commenced the publication of a new, enlarged, and improved Series of his Zoology of Great Britain, comprising the various classes of Insects, Birds, Fishes, and Testaceous Vermes, or Shells. It will be published in parts, one of which will appear monthly.

The author of Harry Clinton will shortly publish a work for young people, under the title of Historical Dialogues.

An Account of the State of France during the last three years, particularly as it has relation to the Belgic Provinces, and the Treatment of the English detained by the French Government, by Mr. Worsley, late a prisoner at Verdun, may be expected to make its appearance in the course of a month. It will form one octavo volume.

Mr. Griffin intends publishing by subscription an Ode to Charity, set to Music, and inscribed to the Institutors and Supporters of the Patriotic Fund. The overture will be adapted for the piano-forte, as will also the rest of the instrumental parts, as an accompaniment to the vocal. In the chorusses, &c. the soprano and tenor clef will be transposed to the treble and bass only, for the accommodation of performers not accustomed to them.

A Collection of Gazettes, containing accounts of the great Naval Victories during the last and present war, together with a correct list of the respective Captains who commanded in the several engagements; to which will be prefixed an Address to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of his Majesty's Fleets, under the title of The British Flag Triumphant, or the Wooden Walls of Old England, may shortly be expected to appear.

Miss Letitia Matilda Hawkins will publish, in the course of a few days, a novel under the title of Siegwart, a monastic tale, translated from the German of J. M. Miller.

The Remonstrancer remonstrated with; or some Observations suggested by the perusal of a Couplet, and the note attached to it, in "Mr. Shee's Rhymes on Art, or the Remonstrance of a Painter," may be expected by and by from the pen of Mr. W. H. Watts.

A work entitled a New Year's Gift for Old New Year's Day; or Architectural Hints addressed to those Royal Academicians who are Painters, written prior, as well as subsequent to the day of the annual election for their President, by Fabricia Nunez, spinster, has just made its appearance.

A superb edition of Junius' Letters, with entire new plates and an original letter, &c. never before published, will appear the end of this month.

Mr. Joseph Priestley has lately given to the printer at Northumber-

land, in Pennsylvania, Memoirs of his father Dr. Priestley, compiled from a diary left by himself, and continued by his son; with his character as a chymist and metaphysician, and a review of his theological writings.

An edition of the works of Shakspeare, printed uniformly with the British Drama, will shortly appear; it will extend to two volumes royal octavo, and professes to be the cheapest edition of his works ever offered to the public.

Mr. Arthur Aikin has commenced the publication of his Annual Review for 1805, in weekly numbers, of which eight will complete the work.

Mr. Dubost has published the first volume of his Elements of Commerce; the second will appear in April.

A new Review, under the title of the General Review of British and Foreign Literature, will make its appearance in February. It will, besides containing a review of English books, occasionally enter into an account of foreign ones, and also include literary notices of all kinds.

Mr. Duppa will publish early in the spring, in a quarto volume, a life of Michel Angelo Buonarotti, comprising his character as a poet, painter, sculptor, and architect, with such illustrations only as may be essential to a complete view of his subject.

Mr. Burke is engaged in drawing up, in a pocket volume, a Compendium of the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Horse: being a clear and familiar description of the various organs and parts, together with their functions, of that useful and beautiful animal; and also comprising a view of the diseases and injuries, with their symptoms and modes of cure, to which the several parts are liable.

Mrs. Helme has in the press the History of Scotland, related in familiar conversations, by a father to his children, interspersed with moral and instructive remarks and observations on the most leading and interesting subjects.

Mr. Hayley is employed in writing a Life of Romney the painter, which is to be accompanied with a variety of engravings from some of his most celebrated pictures.

Mr. J. P. Malcolm is employed on a new work, which is to be called a Picturesque Tour, and the plates will be executed by himself.

A complete edition of Dryden's Works, with a life and critical notes, by Walter Scott, Esq. has just made its appearance.

Mr. Hodson, of King's college, Cambridge, is preparing for the press, a translation of Juvenal, with notes.

The Rev. C. Wyvill has in the press a sixth volume of political papers, comprising the correspondence of several distinguished persons on the subject of Parliamentary Reform.

A Greek-English Derivative Dictionary is preparing for the press; showing in English characters the Greek originals of such words in the English language as are derived from the Greek; and comprising correct explanations, from the most approved lexicographers, of the meaning of each word. Compiled principally with a view of enabling the English scholar, who may be unacquainted with the Greek character, to acquire a more familiar and extensive knowledge of his own language, by being made conversant with the Greek originals, whence it is in a great part derived.

Dr. Beddoes is preparing a work for publication, under the title of the Almanac of Health.

A Chemical Catechism, from the pen of Mr. Parkes, is in the press. This work is drawn up purposely for the use of schools, and for persons unacquainted with the science. It will be elucidated with appropriate notes, and contain a vocabulary of chemical terms, a variety of useful

tables, and references to the most approved writers on the subject.

Dr. Reid's Treatise on the origin, progress, prevention, and treatment, of Consumption, will soon make its appearance. It will be rather addressed to people in general than to the medical world, and is intended as a popular guide for distinguishing the early symptoms of that insidious disease.

Sir J. Throckmorton has a work in the press, entitled Considerations arising from the debates in Parliament on the petition of the Irish Catholics.

The sixth volume of the General Biographical Dictionary, by Dr. Aikin, Mr. Morgan, &c. is gone to press. The same authors as heretofore have written the present volume, with the exception of the Portuguese and Spanish department, which are under the peculiar care of a gentleman well acquainted with the subject.

Colonel Thornton's long-expected Tour through various parts of France is now nearly ready for publication. It has been in hand nearly three years, will extend to two quarto volumes, and will be illustrated with about eighty coloured engravings, by Mr. Scott and other artists, from drawings by Mr. Bryant, who accompanied the colonel for the purpose. It will be chiefly interesting to the sporting world, and much of a piece, we presume, with his *admirable* tour into the north.

Mr. Turnbull will shortly publish a medical treatise, entitled the Navy Surgeon; in which the duties of that office, in all situations and climates, will be fully elucidated.

PHILOSOPHICAL.

The Viscount de Vaux has discovered the developement of some important problems, viz. 1. The cause of the seasons, which he does not attribute to the inclination of the pole, but to the inclination of its orbit. 2. The pression of the equinoxes. 3. The most advantageous manner of knowing the longitude at sea by simple and ingenious principles.

Mr. Starck, of the royal navy, has lately invented an application compass, for the purpose of taking bearings on charts. It consists of an inner and an outer brass concentric circle, the latter of which, when in use, is to be applied to the chart, so that its cardinal points may agree with those of the draught, and its central metallic point be directly over the ship's place: the inner circle is to be set to the variation; and the thread from the centre being laid, will shew either the bearings by compass, or the true ones, according to the circle on which they are read. The utility of the instrument does not end here, as it may also be applied to plotting, or any similar purpose.

M. Bucholz has announced the following result of an experiment, concerning the decomposition of muriate of tin, into metallic chrystallized tin. "I poured fifteen pounds of muriatic acid upon seven pounds of the finest English tin, the whole of which, except about two or two pounds and a half, was dissolved towards evening. On the succeeding day I found the solution still warm, and of the consistence of syrup. I cautiously poured a pound of water on the surface of the solution, which swam on it; and at the end of an hour, whilst examining the mixture, I found with astonishment, that the undissolved tin, and particularly its running particles, were covered with a quantity of spiculæ, needles, blades, &c. of metallic chrystallized tin, in length from a quarter to half an inch." On repeating the experiment with tin, of whose purity he was well assured, he uniformly found the same result. He offers several explanations of this phenomenon, none of which, however, appears satisfactory.

Medical Lectures.

The Spring Course of Lectures commenced on Tuesday the 21st of January, at the Medical Theatre, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Roberts and Dr. Powell. On Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. Abernethy. On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. Abernethy. On Comparative Anatomy, and the Laws of Organic Existence, by Mr. Macartney. On Chemistry, by Dr. Edwards. On Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Thynne. The Anatomical Demonstrations and Practical Anatomy, by Mr. Lawrence.

The Spring Course of Lectures, at the Medical School, Guy's Hospital, will commence in the beginning of February, viz. Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Babington and Dr. Curry. Chemistry, by Dr. Babington and Mr. Allen. Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. Allen. Theory of Medicine, and Materia Medica, by Dr. Curry. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Haighton. Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. Haighton. Clinical Lectures, on Select Medical Cases, by Dr. Babington, Dr. Curry, and Dr. Marcet. Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. Fox. Veterinary Medicine, by Mr. Coleman.

Those at the London Hospital commenced on the 20th of January. Practice of Physic, by Dr. Cooke. Chemistry, by Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Yelloly. Theory of Physic and Materia Medica, by Dr. Frampton. Theory and Practice of Midwifery, by Dr. Dennison. Anatomy, Physiology, and Operations of Surgery, by Mr. Headington and Mr. Frampton. Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissections, by Mr. Armiger. Surgery, by Mr. Headington. Clinical Observations upon Cases under Treatment, by Sir W. Blizard and Mr. Thomas Blizard.

Mr. Brookes's Spring Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, commenced towards the end of January, at his Medical Theatre, Blenheim-street, Marlborough-street.

Doctor Clarke announces that his Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, will in future be read only at the Lecture-room, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square. A course commenced on Monday the 27th ult. at a quarter past ten o'clock, and the Lectures will be continued every day at that hour, for the convenience of Students attending the hospitals.

Mr. Charles Bell, well known for his anatomical publications, commenced his course on Anatomy, Pathology, and Surgery, on Saturday the 18th inst. at six o'clock, at his house, No. 10, Leicester-street.

Mr. Carpue has commenced his Spring Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery, at his house in Dean-street, Soho.

Dr. Reid, well known as the writer of the Medical Reports in the Medical and Physical Journal, commenced his Spring Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, at eight o'clock in the evening, at No. 7, Cateaton-street, late Paul's-head Tavern. The subsequent Lectures of the Course will be read on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Dr. Reid's House, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

Mr. Accum's spring course of lectures, on Mineralogical Chemistry, calculated to elucidate, in a series of familiar instructions, the best methods of analizing ores, earths, stones, soils, manure, &c. together with the general outlines of mineralogy, will commence on the 3d of February.—And Mr. Accum's third course of lectures on Practical Chemistry, comprehending all the general and particular operations of Chemistry, will commence on the 15th of February.

Miscellaneous.

The temporary house of the London Institution, in the Old Jewry, was opened on the 18th of January, for the use of the proprietors and life subscribers. The design of this institution is to promote the diffusion of science, literature, and the arts; the views at present being confined to three objects, viz. 1. The acquisition of a valuable and extensive library; 2. The diffusion of useful knowledge by the means of lectures, and experiments; 3. The establishment of a reading room, where the foreign and domestic journals, and other periodical works, and the best pamphlets, and new publications, shall be provided for the use of the proprietors and subscribers. There are three rooms open on the ground floor, called reading rooms, on the tables in which the London morning and evening papers are laid, the principal English monthly publications, and the foreign journals and newspapers. The morning, are the Post, Herald, Chronicle, Times, Public Ledger, Oracle, Morning Advertiser, and British Press. The evening papers, Courier, Sun, Star, Globe, and London Gazette; also Cobbet's Register, and Redhead Yorke's paper; the Price Current, Shipping List, Lloyd's List, Packet List. The foreign journals are, Journal de Physique, Archives Literaires de l'Europe, Annales de Chemie, la Revue Philosophique, &c. Journal des Mines, Annales des Arts et Manufactures, L'Esprit des Journaux, and Mercure de France.

The library, for which two convenient rooms on the first floor have been fitted up, already contains a valuable selection of scarce and estimable books, and does the committee entrusted with this department of the institution infinite credit, for their exertions in procuring in so short a time, such a collection as is here to be met with. The Philosophical Transactions complete, Historie de l'Academie des Sciences, 156 volumes 4to, (the set which formerly belonged to the library of Talleyrand) Memoires de l'Academie des Inscriptions; Byzantine Historians, 34 vols. folio; Sloane's History of Jamaica, Museum Florentinum, 10 vols. Sir William Hamilton's Campi Phlægri, Antichita di Ercolano, 9 vols. Vasi Antichi, 4 vols. Collection of Etruscan, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities, 4 vols. —Domesday Book, 2 vols. Parliamentary History and Reports, 156 vols. Sir William Dugdale's Works, 22 vols. Biographia Britannica, 7 vols. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, 5 vols. Menenski's Lexicon, 4 vols. &c. &c. &c.

The Gresham lectures for Hilary Term, which commenced on the 23d of January, in the room appointed for that purpose over the south-east side of the Royal Exchange, are read by the following gentlemen. Divinity, John Henry Parke, A.M. Civil law, Thomas Taylor, L.L.D. Astronomy, Peter Sandiford, A.M. Music, Richard John Samuel Stevens. Geometry, Samuel Kettilby, D.D. Rhetoric, Joseph Waugh, A B. and Physic, Christopher Stayr, M. D. It will be recollected that Sir Thomas Gresham left one hundred pounds per annum to each, and six lecturers for the purpose of delivering a lecture every day on the above subjects at the Royal Exchange, but the Mercers' company, who are the trustees for these lectures, altered the times of delivery to the university terms. If they had a right to make one innovation, they will probably be induced to make another, and convey their trust to the managers of the London Institution, who, we would be bound to say, would be very glad to restore these Lectures according to the intention of the founder.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

AUSTRIA.

THE Archimandrite Anthimus Gazes has announced the discovery of several reliques of ancient art in Thessaly, during a journey which he lately performed in Greece. These valuable articles were two marble busts of Aristotle and Anacreon, a statue of Ceres, many marble columns, a medal of Lysimachus, and a monument sixteen geometrical feet high: he has also succeeded in discovering and bringing to Vienna a manuscript commentary on the Grecian Antiphonus, by Nicephorus.

Mr. Robertson, the well-known aëronaut, performed an aërial voyage at Vienna, in the month of October, 1804. When he ascended to the height of 1400 yards, he attempted a trial, which was in some measure successful, to give his own balloon an oblique direction, by attaching a large sail to another which was independent in its motion of his own; by this means he is said to have succeeded, so far as to proceed in angle of fifteen degrees from that of the wind, which carried him forward. He has also confirmed his observation, that the atmospheric electricity always ceased when he hovered over a forest.

FRANCE.

Amongst the great number of new facts laid before the National Institute by Humboldt, as the result of his voyage, the following, if reasoning can be relied on, appears to be somewhat singular. Many of the volcanoes in the Cordilleras of the Andes, at interva's eject muddy eruptions, mixed with great quantities of soft water; and what is more remarkable, a great quantity of fishes are often contained in them. The volcano of Imbabaru, amongst others, one time threw out such a quantity near the town of Ibarra, that their putrefaction occasioned diseases.—This phenomenon, remarkable as it may appear, is not uncommon, it being sufficiently frequent to be preserved in the records of the town, in the same manner as is done with the earthquakes. What is singular too, these fishes are little damaged; and although their substance is extremely soft, they do not appear to have been exposed to extraordinary heat. The natives say that they are sometimes alive when they arrive at the foot of the mountain. Many of them are thrown out at the mouths of the crater, and others by the lateral orifices; but all at the height of 6 or 7000 feet above the surrounding plains.

GERMANY.

The medallist Abramson has produced a medal, in honor of the immortal Herder. One side contains the effigy of this celebrated writer, and the other an antique temple, with the statue of Diana of Ephesus, as a symbol of nature; and before the temple are two griffins, who draw the chariot of Nemesis. The legend, which is attributed to Counsellor Boettiger, is *Facundus magnæ matris castusque sacerdos.*

It may not, perhaps, be commonly known to our countrymen, that the French literati, generally speaking, are enthusiastic admirers of Ossian's poems, as is abundantly proved by their various literary journals. The taste for them is also becoming equally prevalent in Germany, where they are, so to speak, already naturalised by excellent translations. A German artist, whose reputation is pretty well established, M. Ruhl, of Cassel, is at this time contributing to render them still more familiar to his countrymen, by a series of designs after the principal and more interesting scenes to be found in them. These designs, which are in the taste of Flaxman, will undoubtedly be sought for with

great solicitude by the amateur. M Ruhl has habited his hero in the ancient Roman costume, on the supposition that it bears the nearest resemblance to that of the Scotch, at the æra when he is supposed to have existed; his Fingal is said to be of great beauty. The work will appear in three parts, and to it will be adjoined an explanatory text, edited by an able antiquary; and who is well versed in the history and antiquities of the northern nations during the middle ages. M. Ruhl also announces, that he shall feel himself greatly obliged to any person who can point out a poem equal to Ossian; and which presents situations sufficiently interesting as to be worthy of employing the leisure of an artist.

PRUSSIA.

Dr. Goldfuss is making preparations for departing for the South of Africa, where he is going to travel at the expence of the King of Prussia, for the space of three years. The doctor will proceed in the first instance for the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence into Caffriaria; and afterwards he intends to traverse the countries of Nimaquas and Houzouanas, in its more interio. part.

Feb. 2, 1805, died at Berlin, aged 73, Mr. J. G. Miel, director of the royal academy of arts in that city. He was the author of a small work on the "Schools of Art and Design," printed in the memoirs of the academy of fine arts and mechanic sciences in Berlin.

RUSSIA.

The academy at Petersburg has just paid the sum of 5000 roubles for the conchological cabinet of the celebrated Chemnitz, late professor of natural history at Copenhagen.

THE FINE ARTS.

ON the 8th of December was opened to the public, in the north transept of St. Paul's cathedral, a monument, erected by the government of this country, to the memory of Captain George Blagdon Westcott, of his Majesty's ship the Majestic, who fell in the glorious victory obtained by our late much-lamented hero Lord Nelson, over the French fleet, at the mouth of the Nile, in the year 1798.

The gallant captain is represented as dying in the arms of Victory, who, as she supports him, holds the crown of laurel over his head. This group is placed on a pedestal, in the form of a sarcophagus, which is ornamented with bas reliefs, denoting the scene of action. In the front of it is executed a figure, in a recumbent posture, representing the Nile, which is happily exemplified by being nearly a copy of the celebrated antique statue of that river, surrounded by a number of boys (these differing in composition from the original) which are emblematic of the various sources. The sphynx and palm-trees farther indicate the Egyptian shore. On each side of the sarcophagus, ships are represented engaged in action, one of which is supposed to be L'Orient blowing up, denoting that the victory was obtained by our gallant fleet.

This monument, which is a companion to one in the south transept, in memory of Captain Rundle Burgess, by the same artist, was the last production of the late eminent sculptor, Thomas Banks, esq. R. A.

The figure of the captain, though not destitute of merit, may be said to demonstrate too much anatomical knowledge to possess elegance; at any rate it injures or destroys the beauty of the figure, if it outrage not propriety; prominent muscles not belonging to a fainting or dying man. We are led from this circumstance to give

it as our opinion, that sculptors and their admirers, generally speaking, lay far too much stress on this alphabetical part of their art; hence the former fancy themselves to have done mighty well when they have shewed great dissecting-room proficiency, without ever reflecting whether they have, or have not, thereby outraged propriety. In a piece of sculpture we should think something more to be requisite to a complete design than such, in this view of the subject, subordinate merit; and we consequently imagine ourselves in no danger of violating true taste when we place it in the back-ground. —The figure of Victory is mean, if not *lean*, in the extreme; and besides its general vulgarity and the awkwardness of its posture, the countenance would rather remind us of a female in low life lustily screaming for assistance to enable her to support her fallen hero, than divinity in grief.

The Committee appointed by the Common-Council of the city of London, for the purpose of procuring models or designs for a monument, to be erected in Guildhall, to perpetuate the memory of the late Lord Nelson, have given notice that they will receive models and proposals for executing them at their council-chamber on the 31st of January, 1806. The respective artists are requested to place a motto or device on some visible part of his monument or design, corresponding with a similar one on the envelope of his proposals or terms for executing it, together with his address. It is to be hoped that this open and manly proposal will have the effect for which it is intended; and that a monument worthy of his lordship and the first city in the world will be the result.

Mr. Say is engraving a mezzotinto print of the late Lord Nelson, after a picture by Sir William Beechy; and a portrait of Lord Collingwood, of the same size, as a companion to it: that of Lord Nelson to be ready for delivery during the ensuing month. The proofs will be corrected by Sir William; and it is therefore to be expected that at least they will be faithful representations.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription a print from the best and most approved likeness of Lord Nelson, painted for his friend Alexander Davison, esq. by L. F. Abbott. It is to be engraved in mezzotinto by R. S. Syer; and will be dedicated to Mr. Davison.

Mess. Gjannelli and Son, of Cocklane, have lately published a bust of Lord Viscount Nelson, brought over from Vienna by his lordship's secretary, and which professes to be taken from his face.

Mr. Gahagan has published a bust of the late Lord Nelson, taken by himself from the life; it is dedicated by permission to his lordship's intimate friend Alexander Davison, esq. of St. James's-square.

Messrs. Boydell and Co. have given notice to the artists who intend to become candidates for painting the historical picture of the death of Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, that finished studies in oil, the size not larger than a half-length canvas, nor smaller than a three-quarters, will be received; out of which the judges, to whom they are to be referred, will select three, from which large pictures may be painted, for the premium of five hundred guineas, to be paid to the successful candidate. They also request, that words or mottos may be inscribed on each of the studies, and also on the envelopes of the letters which accompany them; such as may not be approved may be returned, with the seals of the corresponding letters, unbroken. Notice will shortly be given when and where the studies are to be delivered.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

As the List of Books, given in the LITERARY MAGAZINE, *is the MOST COMPLETE OF ANY PUBLISHED, and that of Prints, Maps, Charts, and Music, the ONLY ONE OF THE KIND printed in any Periodical Publication, the Editor requests that Authors, Publishers, and Artists, will continue to transmit the Titles of their Works, post-paid; and respectfully informs them, that they shall always meet with a ready insertion, and WITHOUT any EXPENCE.*

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Editors solicit the assistance of their Correspondents towards rendering this article not only a complete, but a useful department or the LITERARY MAGAZINE. *Authenticated accounts of Improvements in the face of circumstances of every district of the United Kingdom, will be thankfully received and duly noticed.*

CUMBERLAND.

Experienced workmen have been some time employed in boring, for the purpose of ascertaining the best situation for the proposed bridge over the Eden, between Carlisle and Stanwix. Their exertions have at length been attended with success, as they have been fortunate enough to discover a rock on each side of the river near the scite of the present bridge, which will every way answer the purpose. A plan has likewise been taken of an intended road from the new bridge at Stanwix bank, to Garistown on the Esk, by way of Kingsmoor and Rockliff parish. At Garistown, it will cross over the river Esk by means of another new bridge, and eventually join the new road to Glasgow, and will undoubtedly prove a valuable acquisition to this part of the country.

DEVONSHIRE.

A laudable institution for the relief of poor and distressed strangers exists at Plymouth, under the appellation of the *Misericordia Society*. The chief object of which is to administer immediate relief to strangers. That town, from its situation as a sea-port town, and a king's port, necessarily attracts numbers of the relatives of seamen, and others in the navy, in quest of their absent friends.

The consequence is, that being poor, often disappointed in their expectations, and destitute of friends, they frequently fall into a state of distress, which, but for this institution, would subject them to all the evils of poverty and disease. The committee of this society state, that hitherto they have been able to administer relief to every object which has fallen under their notice. Since the society's institution they have assisted two thousand persons: but in the present year their subscriptions hardly promise to cover their expences. We hope that the liberality of that place will rouze themselves to meet their difficulties; and that similar establishments, if not commenced, will speedily be begun in every large town in the kingdom.

The Plymouth Embankment Company have given notice, that they are desirous of borrowing the sum of one thousand pounds, for the purpose of forwarding the object for which they are associated. The principal money to be repaid to the lenders (if desired) as soon as the land which they have banked in, amounting to more than sixty-four acres, shall be sold, which will probably take place in the course of the next summer.

DURHAM.

The light for making known the time of tide, which was placed under the coasting light in the light-house on the pier on the north side of the river Wear, is to be discontinued there from the twenty-first of December last; and a light for the same purpose will from that time be placed in a proper building or light-house on the east end of the pier on the south side of the said river; to be lighted up as usual. This notice has been given by the commissioners appointed under an act of parliament for the preservation and improvement of the river Wear.

The tolls of the iron-bridge at Sunderland were let the other day at 2080l. being an advance of 400l. on the former years.

A fortnight ago R. Ferrand, esq. went over the new elegant iron-bridge at Yarm in a post-chaise; on the centre, he drank success to the undertaking in a bowl of punch, and made the following speech on the occasion:—"May the Almighty protect this undertaking; may this bridge stand the test of ages, till time is no more." In spite however of his good wishes, on Sunday, Jan. 12, it fell with a most tremendous crash. The concussion was so great, as to be felt in every part of the town. Workmen, we understand, are busily employed in getting the iron out of the river, to prevent the town from being inundated in case of heavy rains; and fortunately the old bridge remains standing, or the road into that part of the county of Durham must, at least for some time, have been totally stopped.

ORKNEY ISLANDS.

The Commissioners for erecting light-houses on the northern parts of Great-Britain have given the following notice to mariners: The beacon, or tower of masonry, erected in 1803, upon the Start Point of Sandy, situate in the county of Orkney, in north lat. 59 deg. 31 min. and west long. 2 deg. 15 min. not having been found to prevent the numerous wrecks which happen upon the low shores of that island, has been converted into a light-house, which will be lighted upon the night of Wednesday the 1st of January, 1806, and thereafter each night from the expiration of day-light in the evening, until day-light in the morning. By the compass North Rolandsay light-house bears from the Start-Point, N.N.E. ½ E. Distant eight miles, and the Lamb Head of Stronsey S. W. distant fifteen miles. The light will be from oil, with reflectors, visible from every point of the compass, and elevated above the level of the sea at high water of spring tides, one hundred feet, of which height the building forms ninety feet; and that this light may be distinguished from all others on the coast, the reflectors are made to revolve once in every two minutes, exhibiting light one minute and disappearing the next; an effect fully sufficient for the purpose, as the light increases from darkness to full strength during one minute, and during the next declines in strength to total darkness.

WHARFDALE.

The gentlemen and farmers of the neighbourhood of Otley have it in contemplation to associate themselves for the purpose of improving their breeds of cattle; and for this purpose a meeting was lately convened at Otley, for drawing up the rules and regulations which may be necessary to be adopted, and for entering into a subscription for raising a fund for promoting the objects of the society, by granting premiums, &c.

OBITUARY.

DECEMBER 13. At Ashe, Hants, of a paralytic stroke, the Rev. G. Lefroy, rector of that parish, and of Compton in Surry.

29.—Aged 87, Sir Beversham Filmer, bart. of East Sutton-Place, near Maidstone.

Jan. 4.—At his seat at Nunwell, in the Isle of Wight, Sir Wm. Oglander, bart. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son John Oglander, esq. This family is of Norman extraction; their ancestors having accompanied the Conqueror to this country.

5.—At his seat at Benham, near Newbury, Berks, his Highness the Margrave of Anspach.

6.—In Mountjoy-square, Dublin, the Right Hon. Lady Carberry.

8.—At his house in Holborn, aged 65, Mr. Cornelius Paas, engraver to his Majesty.

12.—At Cracombe-House, aged 66, George Perrott, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Worcester, formerly in the civil service of Hon. East-India Company at Bombay, and nephew of the late Hon. George Perrot, one of the barons of the Exchequer.

13.—At Newark, J. Charlton Brough, clerk of the peace for the county of Nottingham. He was hunting on the Friday preceding, when his horse ran away, threw him, and fractured his skull.

Sir Wolston Dixie, bart. of Bosworth-Park, Leicestershire.

22.—At his house in Chatham-Place, aged 77, Peter Perchard, esq. alderman of the ward of Candlewic, to which he was elected in 1798. He served the office of lord mayor in 1805. The various public situations in which he was placed were discharged by him with integrity and honour. Just and upright in his actions, faithful and firm to his king and country, he met death with the resignation of a Christian, and the calmness of a philosopher.

23.—Aged 47, the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, only brother of the Earl of Chatham, first lord of the Treasury, chancellor of the Exchequer, a lord of Trade and Plantations, a commissioner for the Affairs of India, constable of Dover Castle, warden, keeper, and admiral of the Cinque Ports, master of the Trinity-House, high steward and member of parliament for the University of Cambridge, F. R. S. M. A. On the awful event of this great man's death it is irreverent, presumptuous, and premature, to sum up the value of his character in one hasty calculation. Mr. Pitt's life is written in the history of Europe for more than twenty years past, and to draw the model of that history must be the work of time. At a proper opportunity we will submit to our readers a sketch of the life of the man, who may be justly denominated the saviour of his country.

"To his ashes honour—Peace be
"with him."

26.—At Stoke-Newington, aged 74, Rawson Aislabie, esq.

Lately, at New-York, aged 83, Israel Wilkes, esq. brother of the late Alderman Wilkes, of London.

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

December 28.—At Totness, R. Cuthbertson, esq. captain in the Royal Marines.

January 7.—At sea, after two days illness, William Richardson, esq. captain of H. M. S. L'Utile. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1804.

15.—At Greenwich, Lieut. Robert Braithwaite, of the Royal Navy, late agent for transports at Sheerness.

Sir Hector Munro, K. B. general of his Majesty's forces, and colonel of the 42d, or Royal Highland regiment of foot. His promotions in the army were, colonel, Aug. 29, 177-, major-general Nov. 20, 1782, lieutenant-general Oct. 12, 1793, general Jan. 1, 1798, and colonel of the 42d regiment June 1, 1787.

Lately, at Stockport in Cheshire, aged 22, Charles Agar Disney, esq. ensign in the 15th regiment of foot.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT, Jan. 13, 1806.

For a Fertile District, &c. &c.

WHEN the weather will permit, the ploughing up of stubbles, and other land intended for fallowing, is briskly carried forward; and the practice is now much more generally attended to than formerly, much labour being eventually saved by it, from the greater pulverisation of the soil, induced, under such circumstances, by frosts and thaws.

The young WHEATS began to be in much danger from the lightness of the ground brought on by frost *, but fortunately, the rains and brisk winds which took place early in the month, have had the salutary effect of soddening and compressing the loosened soil around their roots; the beneficial effect of this compression was so considerable and sudden, as to cause a change for the better almost instantaneous, in their appearance. Tolerable samples of wheat, the greater part of it red, in this district fetch 60, and prime samples from 66 to 68s. per quarter.

OATS: the general prices of Enfield or longtailed, 23s. or 24s. per quarter, of 21 or 22 stones neat, (14 pounds to the stone). Of POLAND or FRIEZLAND I can say little with certainty, and of POTATOE OATS still less, none of them being much grown here.

BARLEY fetches from 30 to 34s. per quarter, of eight Winchester bushels.

BEANS are as yet unthrashed out in this district.

FLAX continues much the same as in my last.—Of linseed little as yet is beat out, the price not at present hinted at.

RAPE still looks promising.

The young CLOVERS and RYE-GRASS†, &c. have assumed a favourable appearance, from the same circumstances as effected the beneficial change in wheat.

The weather has hitherto been favourable to cattle in the straw-yard.—Of butchers' meat, beef is 6s. per stone of 14 pounds.—mutton sixpence per pound.—Bacon 6s. per stone.—Hams, large 7s. 6d., small 7s. per stone, all unsalted. S.

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* We are not certain whether this effect of frost be much noticed in works on agriculture; but it is often so considerable, when a sudden thaw quickly breaks up a hard frost, as to threaten to detach the roots entirely from their hold on the soil. The drying winds and beating rains, such as took place at the beginning of this month, have generally a happy effect in compressing the lightened soil; a circumstance well known and appreciated by practical men. E.

† I shall feel myself obliged to any of your correspondents who will favour me, through the medium of your Magazine, with a few plain and easy rules for distinguishing the annual, from the perennial rye-grass; a circumstance scarcely adverted to in our district, but which certainly must be of the utmost importance to the farmer who wishes his land to remain in pasturage more than one year. A proper criterion for distinguishing the seeds, divested of technical language, will of course prove the most acceptable, in the first instance. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. *Communications are received from S. H.W. D N. J.S. W.P. M.D.* PHILOTECHNES, *and others of our literary friends. Communications for the* LITERARY MAGAZINE, *or* MONTHLY EPITOME OF BRITISH LITERATURE, *are requested to be addressed to the Editor, at Mr. Walker's, No. 44, Paternoster Row, to Mr. Clarke, No. 38, New Bond-street, before the 18th of each Month, if intended for Insertion in the succeeding Numbers. Papers on Literary or Scientific Subjects will be preferred to those of a more general Nature. The proprietors of this Work, being anxious to render it as complete a repository for literary information as possible, they solicit the Communications of their Correspondents concerning the Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and Improvements carrying forward in the various parts of the United Kingdoms; and, generally speaking, any information connected with improving the comforts and conveniencies of man, will be preferred to others of a more general nature, though they do not wish rigidly to confine themselves to the admission of any given subjects.*

GENERAL BILL of all the CHRISTNINGS and BURIALS

From December 11, 1804, *to December* 17, 1805.

According to the Report made to the King's most Excellent Majesty, by the Company of Parish Clerks of London, &c.

Christened			Buried		
Males	10513	In all 20295	Males	8874	In all 17365
Females	9782		Females	8691	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 years	5204	20 & 30	1283	60 & 70	1187	100	5
Between 2 & 5	2199	30 & 40	1765	70 & 80	757	103	
5 & 10	826	40 & 50	1829	80 & 90	390	105	
10 & 20	534	50 & 60	1504	90 & 100	82		

Increased in the Burials this Year 527.

THE DISEASES AND CASUALTIES THIS YEAR.

Abortive and Still-born	716	Dropsy	712	Measles	523
Abscess	86	Eaten by Lice	1	Miscarriage	3
Aged	1452	Evil	7	Mortification	318
Ague	5	Fevers of all kinds	1307	Palsy	136
Apoplexy and Suddenly	421	Fistula	3	Palpitation of the Heart	7
Asthma and Phthisick	471	Flux	4	Piles	2
Bedridden	3	French Pox	49	Pleurisy	24
Bile	1	Gout	124	Quinsy	4
Bleeding	23	Gravel, Stone, & Strangury	17	Rash	1
Bursten and Rupture	16	Grief	2	Rheumatism	10
Cancer	59	Headmouldshot, Horshoehead, and Water in the Head	157	Scurvy	2
Chicken Pox	1	Jaundice	64	Small Pox	1685
Childbed	222	Jaw Locked	2	Sore Throat	8
Chin Cough	1	Imposthume	1	Sores and Ulcers	6
Colds	8	Inflammation	570	St. Anthony's Fire	2
Colick, Gripes, &c.	12	Influenza	2	Spasm	11
Consumption	5432	Inoculation	1	Stoppage in the Stomach	14
Convulsions	3053	Itch	1	St. Vitus's Dance	1
Cough & Hooping Cough	705	Lethargy	1	Surfeit	2
Cow Pox	1	Livergrown	10	Teeth	507
Cramp	3	Lumbago	1	Thrush	108
Croup	29	Lunatick	158	Tumour	2
Diabetes	1			Vomiting and Looseness	2
				Worms	12

Broken Limbs	3	Killed by Falls, and several other accidents	56
Broken Neck	2	Killed by Fighting	1
Bruised	3	Killed themselves	19
Burned	23	Murdered	4
Choaked	1	Overlaid	1
Drowned	115	Poisoned	2
Excessive Drinking	4	Scalded	10
Executed *	6	Shot	2
Found Dead	3	Smothered	1
Fractured	3	Starved	1
Frozen	1	Strangled	1
		Suffocated	2
		Total	264

* There have been executed in London 9; of which Number (6 only) have been reported to be buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

RUBENS.

T. Neal. Sculp.

The Blessings of Peace.

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